The Bedford Gazette.

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Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.
April 1, 1865—1y

EDWARD F. KERR, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will punctually and carefully attend to all business entrusted to his care. Soldiers' claims for bounty, back pay &c., speedily collected. Office with H. Nicodemus, Esq., on Juliana street, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
April 7, 1865.

J. R. DURBORROW. | JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.
Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office.

JOHN P. REED, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his services to the public.
Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, nearly opposite the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JUSPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
Jan. 22, 1864.

C. W. KIMMELL. | J. W. LINGENFELTER.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate.
May 13, 1864.

JNO. H. FILLER. J. T. KEAGY.

FILLER & KEAGY have formed a partnership in the practice of the law. Attention paid to Pensions, Bounties and Claims against the Government.
Office on Juliana street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. March 31, '65.

Physicians and Dentists.

P. H. PENNSYL, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., (late surgeon 56th P. V. V.,) tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Dec. 22, '65-1y*

W. W. JAMISON, M. D., BLOODY RUN, Pa., tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office one door west of Richard Langdon's store.
Nov. 24, '65—1y

DR. J. L. MARBOURG, Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
Bedford, February 12, 1864.

C. S. HICKOK. | J. G. MINNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS,
BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully performed, and warranted.
TERMS—CASH.
Bedford, January 6, 1865.

Bankers.

JACOB REED, | J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL, *Bankers and*
DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
BEDFORD, PA.,
DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.
Deposits solicited.

C. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....P. BENEDICT

RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS, BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. Oct. 20, 1865.

Miscellaneous.

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
Oct. 20, 1865.

H. F. IRVINE,
ANDERSON'S ROW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Queensware, and Varieties. ☞Orders from Country Merchants respectfully solicited.
Oct. 20, 1865.

DAVID DEFIBAUGH, Gunsmith, Bedford, Pa. Shop same as formerly occupied by John Border, deceased. Having resumed work, he is now prepared to fill all orders for new guns at the shortest dotice. Repairing done to order. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Oct. 20, '65.

50 BEST BEREA GRINDSTONES assorted sizes, also patent fixtures for same at HARTLEY'S OLD STAND.
Nov. 10.

The Bedford Gazette.

OUR LOCAL HISTORY.

Indians make Incursions into the Frontier settlements in 1769---Traders again supply them with provisions and munitions of war---A new band of "Black Boys" destroy powder, lead, &c., in the county---They are arrested and placed in irons in Fort Bedford...Col. Smith and his original "Black Boys" surprise the garrison of the Fort and release the prisoners...Arrest of Smith and his trial and acquittal on a charge of murder ...His honorable career afterwards, &c., &c.

There was comparative quiet along the frontier, during the years 1766, '67, and '68. But in 1769 the Indians began again to make incursions into the unprotected settlements. The recollection of the summary manner in which Col. Smith had punished the traders for attempting to supply the Indians with munitions of war, no longer operated to restrain men whose love of gain induced them to barter away the lives of their own countrymen. Notwithstanding the fact that the savages had again lifted the tomahawk against the settlers, there were found persons base enough to carry on with the former a traffic which supplied them the means to carry destruction to the homes of the frontier. The severe measures made use of by Col. Smith four years previous, were again resorted to by the "Black Boys" of Bedford. We find the following account of their proceedings and the consequences which followed in Smith's "Narrative," which has already been quoted largely: "In the year 1769, the Indians again made incursions on the frontiers; yet the traders continued carrying goods and warlike stores to them. The frontiers took the alarm, and a number of persons collected, destroyed and plundered a quantity of their powder, lead, &c., in Bedford county. Shortly after this some of these persons, with others, were apprehended and laid in irons in the guard-house in Fort Bedford, on suspicion of being the perpetrators of this crime. Though I did not altogether approve of the conduct of this new club of black boys, yet I concluded that they should not lie in irons in the guard house, or remain in confinement, by arbitrary or military power. I resolved, therefore, if possible, to release them, if they even should be tried by civil law afterwards. I collected eighteen of my old black boys, that I had seen tried in the Indian war, &c. I did not desire a large party, lest they should be too much alarmed at Bedford, and accordingly be prepared for us. We marched along the public road in daylight, and made no secret of our design: we told those whom we met, that we were going to take Fort Bedford, which appeared to them a very unlikely story. Before this I made it known to one William Thompson, a man whom I could trust, and who lived there: him I employed as a spy, and sent him along on horseback before, with orders to meet me at a certain place near Bedford one hour before day. The next day, a little before sunset, we encamped near the crossings of the Juniata, about fourteen miles from Bedford, and erected tents, as though we intended staying all night; and not a man in my company knew to the contrary, save myself. Knowing that they would hear this in Bedford, and wishing it to be the case, I thought to surprise them by stealing a march. As the moon rose about 11 o'clock, I ordered my boys to march, and we went on at the rate of five miles an hour, until we met Thompson at the place appointed. He told us that the commanding officer had frequently heard of us by travelers, and had ordered thirty men upon guard. He said they knew our number, and only made game of the notion of eighteen men coming to rescue the prisoners; but they did not expect us until towards the middle of the day. I asked him if the gate was open? He said it was shut, but he expected they would open it as usual at daylight, as they apprehended no danger. I then moved my men privately up under the banks of the Juniata, where we lay concealed about one hundred yards from the fort gate. I had ordered the men to keep a profound silence until we got into it. I then sent off Thompson again to spy. At daylight he returned and told us that the gate was open and three sentinels were standing upon the wall; that the guards were taking a morning dram and the arms standing together in one place. I then concluded to rush into the fort, and told Thompson to run before me to the arms. We ran with all our might, and as it was a misty morning, the sentinels scarcely saw us, until we were within the gate and took possession of the arms. Just as we were entering, two of them discharged their guns, though I do not believe they aimed at us. We then raised a shout, which surprised the town, though some of them were well pleased with the news. We compelled a blacksmith to take the irons off the prisoners, and then we left the place." Smith claims that this (Fort Bedford) "was the first British Fort in America, that was taken by what they call American rebels." The hero of this well-planned and brilliantly executed exploit, was arrested for his part in the affair, "and in the scuffle attending the arrest, a man was accidentally shot." He was taken to Carlisle, indicted on a charge of murder, and tried upon the indictment, but was triumphantly acquitted. He was subsequently honored with a Colonelcy in the army of the Revolution, was a representative in the assembly, and after the declaration of peace between the States and Great Britain, was a commissioner of the county of Westmoreland. He afterwards emigrated to Kentucky, "where he passed the later years of his life."

"INTELLIGENT" SUFFRAGE.

To secure the supremacy of the "loyal" party, forever, Thad. Stevens wants the Southern negroes to vote. He says:

"If they [the Southern States] should grant the right of suffrage to persons of color, I think there would always be Union white men enough in the South, *aided by the blacks*, to divide the representation, and thus continue Republican ascendency."

Almost in the next breath he tells us how well fitted those blacks are for suffrage.—He says:

"The infernal laws of slavery have prevented them [the blacks] from acquiring an education or from *understanding the commonest laws of contract or from managing the ordinary business of life.*"

But this is no matter—the blacks would all vote under "loyal" dictation. But if a sufficient number of blacks could not be marshalled to keep up the ascendancy of the "loyal" party, why the horses and cattle could be counted in, also, and voted through agents of the Freedman's Bureau or other radically loyal avenues. It is well known that neither the equine nor the bovine classes "understand the commonest laws of contract," and are incapable of "managing the ordinary business of life." They are therefore not likely to vote any more intelligently than the blacks, so faithfully photographed by Stephens. Such plastic "Republican" material should not be thrown away. Besides this, no one ever heard of a horse or an ox, in all the land of secession, that proved disloyal to the "dear old flag," or that ever "opposed the Government" by denouncing the plundering contractors. By all means, Thaddy, let the "loyal" horses and bulls into the ring! Can't the Constitution be so amended?—*Sunbury Democrat.*

ROMANCE AND REALITY.—Many of the citizens of Pottsville no doubt remember a handsome, dashing young officer of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, Lieut. Ed. McConnel, who was formerly stationed here on the recruiting service. "Lieutenant Ned" was a brave and distinguished officer, and being fine-looking, and of a "gay and festive" turn generally, he was quite a favorite with many of the ladies and "fast" men here.

Some time after leaving here the Lieutenant rose to the position of a Major, and was appointed Provost Marshal of St. Louis. In the meantime he contrived to be in Harrisburg frequently, and became too intimate with the daughter of Gov. Curtin to suit the fancy of the Governor, who finally ordered him to discontinue his visits.

One day, however, Major McConnell and the Governor's daughter stepped into the office of some magistrate to the Governor unknown, and were married. The bride returned home, and not long after the Major called to see her, when the "stern parent" objecting, he was made acquainted with the true position of affairs. Of course, he "exalted the antique Nicholas" generally, but finally cooled down and proposed to send his daughter, who was rather young, to a boarding school for a year before she entered into the responsibilities of housekeeping, etc. This plan was carried out, and the youthful bride was sent off to a distant seminary.

Major Ned, becoming dissatisfied with this arrangement, carried the young lady off again. But Major Ned the gossips say, was inclined to fast living, and the "course of true love" didn't run smooth. The Governor went to sea for the benefit of his health—Cupid did the same, probably, and the romantic union of the Major and his partner ended in a most unromantic squabble. Last week a bill of divorce in their case was passed by the Legislature at Harrisburg, and the illy-matched pair were separated as suddenly and as much to the surprise of the gossips as they had been united. Major Ned is again a gay single man, and the young lady a miss; and both parties will doubtless be a little more cautious next time about "tying the knot with the tongue that can't be untied with the teeth."—*Pottsville Standard.*

OWING to the high price of meat of all kinds, a company has been started to manufacture pork out of pig-iron.

From the Portland Transcript.

POETICAL PATCHWORK.

I only know she came and went *Lowell.*
Like troutlets in a pool *Hood.*
She was a phantom of delight, *Wordsworth.*
And I was like a fool! *Eastman.*

"One kiss, dear maid," I said, and sighed, *—Coleridge.*
"Out of those lips unshorn!" *Longfellow.*
She shook her ringlets round her head, *Stoddard.*
And laughed in merry scorn. *Tennyson.*

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky, *Tennyson.*
You hear them, oh, my heart? *Alice Carey.*
'Tis twelve at night by the castle clock, *Coleridge.*
Beloved, we must part! *Alice Carey.*

"Come back, come back," she cried in grief. *—Campbell.*
"My eyes are dim with fears— *Bayard Taylor.*
How shall I live thro' all the days, *Mrs. Osgood.*
All through a hundred years?" *T. S. Perry.*

'Twas in the prime of summer time *Hood.*
She blest me with her hand, *Hoyt.*
We strayed together deepy blest, *Mrs Edwards.*
Into the Dreaming Land. *Cornwall.*

The laughing bridal roses blow, *Patmore.*
To dress her dark-brown hair, *Bayard Taylor.*
No maiden may with her compare, *Brailsford.*
Most beautiful, most rare! *Read.*

I clasped it on her sweet old hand, *Browning.*
The precious golden link *Smith.*
I calmed her fears, and she was calm, *Coleridge.*
"Drink, pretty creature, drink!" *Wordsworth.*

And so I won my Genevieve *Coleridge.*
And walked in Paradise, *Hervey.*
The fairest thing that ever grew *Wordsworth.*
Atween me and the skies. *Tennyson.*

BILL ARP ADDRESSES HIS CONSTITUENTS

The Metropolitan *Record*, of New York, has been so fortunate as to engage that very respectable and highly humorous Georgia genteman, Mr. Bill Arp, as a contributor to that paper.—The following is his fist contribution:

Respectabul People:

I address you on thi okkashun with a profound admiration for the great consideration and the nice discrimination which caused you to honor me by your votes with a seat in the Sinate of Georgy. For two momentis and inspirin weeks the Legislatur have been in sollem session, one of wiom I am proud to be which. For several days we were engaged as skouts, making a sorter of rekonysance to see whether Georgy were a State or Injun terrytory—whether we were in the old Un-ion, or out of it—whether me and my fokes and you and your fokes were somebody or nobody, and lastly, but by no means leastly, whether our poor little innocent children, born durin the war, were all illegal and had to be born over again or not. This last pint are much unsettled, but our wimen are advised to be kalm and sereen.

My friends, our ain have honestly been to git you all back into the folds of the gloryous old Un-ion. Like the prodygal son, we had nuthin to live on, and feelin lonesome and hungry, have been bowin and scrapin and makin apologys for five or six months. We have been stardin afur off for weeks and weeks, but durn the calf do they kill for us. They know we've got nothin, for they eat up our substance, and as for puttin rings on our fingers, we couldent expect it until they bring back the jewelry they carried away. I cannot say, in the langwidge of the poet, that our labor have been a labor of love, for we've had monstrous poor encouragement to be shure; but we had all set our heads towards the stars and stripes; and we jintly determined that, come weel come wo, sink or swim, survive or perish, thunder or lightnin, we'd slip back, or sneak back, or git back somehow or somehow else, or we'd stay out for ever and ever amen and be hanged to, so-called, I golly.

Up to this time it have been an up hill business. The team was a good one and the gear all sound and the wagon greased, but the road are perhaps the ruffest, rottenest cordyroy in the world. It's pull up and skotch, and pull up and skotch, and ever and anonymous the skotch slips out and the tung cuts round and away we go into the gully. Andy Jonsin is the driver, and he says, "Go slow," and he hollers "Wo! wo!" and loses the road, and then we have to go back to the fork and wait till he blazes the way. He seems to be doin his best but then there's Sumner, and Satan and Stevens and Davis and other like gentlemen, who keep hollerin at him and crackin his whip and confusin his idees, so that sumtimes we don't know whether he's gee-in or haw-in. My friends, about them fellers, I don't know what I ort to say. If you do, or if anybody does, I wish they would say it. I don't encurrage cussin in nobody, not at all, but if you know of a man that can't be broke of it durin his nateral life, it mout be well to hire him by the year. If there is in all history a good exkuse and a proper subjeck, it is upon them heartless, soulless, bowelless, gizzardless, fratrisidel, suisidel, parasidel, sistersidel, abominabul, contemptibul, disgustibul individuals. I sumtimes think of em till my brain gits sorter addled, and I feel like becumin a volunteer convikt of the Lunatik Asylorum.—Charity inclines me to the opinyon that old Sumner are crazy. I think he has been gittin worse ever since he took Brooks on the brain, and it do seem like the disease have prooved contajus. If they are for peace it must be the peace that passeth all understandin, for we can't fathom it in these regions. They fout us to free the poor nigger, but did'nt keer for the Union. The Western boys fout us for the Union, but did'nt keer for the nigger. By double teaming on us they licked us and we gin it up, but now the one dont want our niggers and the other dont want our Union, and its the hardest skedule to please em both that a poor vankished peepul ever undertook. Its the most hardest war to wind up that history records. Sumner, Stanton and Company are still a fussin and fumin about the everlastin nigger; want him to vote and make laws, and squat on a jury, and want to prohibit us Rebels from doin the same thing for thirty years to cum! Jerusalem! where is the cussin man? They say its all right for a nigger not to vote in Connecticut, bekaus there aint but a few of em thar; and its all wrong for em not to vote in Georgy, bekaus there's a heap of em here, and they talk logik and retorik amazin to prove how it is. Well I haint got a whole passel of sense like sum, but as shure as I'm two foot high a nigger is a nigger, I dont keer whar you smell him, and a vote is a vote I dont keer whar you drap it. I golly! they cant git over that.

The truth is, my feller-sitizens, I sumtimes feel like we did'nt have no Government. I felt that way sorter when Mr. Gibson appointed me a committee on the State of the Republik. When the Sekretary read out my name all mixed up with the Republik, I felt that I was obleeged to renig. Risin magestikully to my feet, says I, "Mr. President, I beg to be respektybly exkused, sur, if you please. If there is Republik on this side of Jordin, I cant purseve it at this time with these speks.—Thar was a place in old Virginny called Port Republik, but Mr. Rebel General Stonewall Jackson wiped out its contents generally in 1863, and I havent since heard of it in Northern literature. I have heard of a scrub consarn over about Washington, they call a Republik, but sur, it are likely to prove the grandest imposture that ever existed on a continent of freedom. I suppose, sur, it are to be moved to Boston, or the infernal regions in a few days, and I want nuthin to do with it. Exkuse me, sur, but I must insist on bein respektably discharged." I took my seat amid the most profoundest and tumultuous silence ever seed, and Mr. G. remarked that he wouldent impose the Republik on no respectabul man agin his wishes. He then transferred me to the Finants Committee, and sed he hoped we would take immediate action, for the State had no money, as well as himself, and board was high and eat seteras frequent. This may not have been his exaktual langwidge, but is anglin toward it. I bowed my head and said, "Ditto, excep that I dont eat seteras." Forthwith I telegrafed varyous gentlemen for a temporary loan, but they wouldent lend a dollar until Mr. Jenkins wer norgarated, for they wanted his name to the note. Thinks, says I, there's a tap lost about the wagin. If we are a State, we can borry money in Augusty. If we aint a State, its none of our bisness to borry it at all. If Andy wants to run the masheen his own way, let him pay his own expenses.—What in the dickens is a Provishunal Government for, if it aint to git up provishun and provide for a feller generally. I made up my mind that perhaps we had been yumorin Andy about long enuf. We had as much right to a Governor as Alabama or South Carlina. He wants us back about as bad as we want to git back, and a little badder, *prehaps;* and he needent put on so many unnessessary airs about this Senator bisness. If he fools much with us we wont elect nobody—I golly! we'll take the studs and go backwards. I forthwith returned to the Capitol, and stretchin forth one of my arms, ses I, "Mr. Gibson, sur—I'm your friend—I'm the friend of your wife and children—but if Mr. Jenkins aint norgarated soon the State will collaps; a bright and glorious star will be obliterated from off the striped rag, and the President will lose about nine supporters in the Federal Congress. I move, sur, that if we cant git our Governor at once like a *sine qua non*, we break up in a row and depart for Mexico." It took like small-pox, and were carryed toomultoously.

THE RIGHT OF WHITE MEN TO VOTE TO BE DECIDED BY THE NEGROES.

The Blackest Thing Yet.

We had thought that in the multifarious forms in which the negro had been thrust before Congress and the people, that the very darkest shade of negro legislation had been reached. But on Tuesday morning last we were, we confess, surprised to find a piece of Black legislation offered in the House by Mr. Broomall, of Chester county, which fairly 'takes the rag off the bush.' Here it is:

Mr. BROOMALL (Pa.) offered the following:

Whereas, All just government derives its powers from the consent of the governed: *and whereas*, the best way of obtaining that consent is through the ballot-box: *and whereas*, the white men of the District of Columbia have by that means decreed that, in their opinion, the black men of the District should not be allowed the right of suffrage: therefore

Resolved, That the Committee of the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of ordering an election, at which the blacks of the District shall decide by ballot whether, in their opinion, the white men of the District should be allowed the right of suffrage.

Mr. SPALDING (Ohio) moved that the resolution be laid upon the table, and this was agreed to—yeas, 138; nays, 12, namely:—Messrs. Ashley (Ohio) Ashley (Nevada); Broomall, Grinnell, Hale, Henderson, Higby, Kelso, Longyear, Starr, Stevens, and Williams.

The more conservative of the negro-worshipping sheets affect to call it "Broomall's joke." But when we find twelve Republican Congressmen voting for it including old "Thad Stevens" we think WHITE people will scarcely regard it as much of a joke. Can any Republican get up anything blacker than the Broomall resolutions above quoted? if he can, he ought to have a premium.

White men are at a heavy discount in the present Congress.—*National Defender.*

DAHOMEY AT HARRISBURG!

BLACK, BLACKER, BLACKEST!

MORE NEGRO LEGISLATION!

MR. HOUSEHOLDER IN A FIX!

THE REPUBLICANS IN A MIX!

In the Senate of Pennsylvania, on Monday last, the question of Negro Suffrage was introduced and voted upon. It will be seen by the proceedings which we give below that all the "Republican" Senators voted *Aye*, except HOUSEHOLDER, from this district, and Ridgway, of Philadelphia, both of whom dodged. All the Democrats present voted *No.* On Wednesday, the subject was again under consideration, and Lowry, Rep,, of Erie, took Mr. Householder to task for not voting.—The refractory Senator then stated that he would vote upon the question when the proper time came. We are quite anxious to know how our Senator will vote when "the proper time comes."—These proceedings make Negro Suffrage an issue in this State, in the coming campaign. The "Republican" party is clearly committed to it by this action of its representatives in the Senate. We give the proceedings of Monday and Wednesday below:

Mr. Landon, Rep., offered the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, A bill enfranchising the colored citizens of the District of Columbia lately passed the lower House of Congress, receiving the earnest support of our Republican members; therefore be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met. That we approve and commend the action of our members in their support of this measure, and our Senators are requested and hereby instructed to vote for the same.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to forward to each of our members and Senators in Congress a copy of this preamble and resolution.

The preamble and resolutions passed on second reading by a strict party vote.

The following is the vote on the first resolution:

YEAS—Messrs. Bigham, Browne, Connell, Champneys, Dunlap, Graham, Haines, Hoge, Landon, Lowry, M'Conaughy, Nicholls, and Shoemaker—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Beardslee, Glatz, James, Latta, Montgomery, Randall and Wallace—7.

Messrs. Householder and Ridgway, Republicans, declined to vote on the question.

A motion was made to suspend the rules and pass the bill finally, but was disagreed to, two-thirds being required—yeas 14, nays 8.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, 1866.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, a. m., by Speaker FLEMING.

Prayer was offered by Rev. James Colder.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BLIND ASYLUM.

The SPEAKER presented the annual report of the Institution for the instruction of the blind. Laid on the table.

The resolutions offered by Mr. LANDON, Rep., yesterday, approving of the action of the Republican members of Congress from this State, in voting for the act granting the right of suffrage to the colored men of the District of Columbia, and instructing our Senators to vote for the same, came up on third reading.

Mr. DUNLAP, Rep., moved to recommit them to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. LOWRY, Rep., hoped the motion would not prevail. The Senate understood this question as thoroughly as the committee possibly could. The Senator from Bedford (Mr. HOUSEHOLDER) yesterday had an opportunity of voting on these resolutions, but declined to do so. He wished to know if this motion was to allow the Senator to further screen himself; also, whether he desired to "change sides" on this measure. He wanted Senators to meet the issue like men.

Mr. HOUSEHOLDER, Rep., said he would vote on the question when the proper time arrived.

Mr. LANDON moved to postpone indefinitely.

Mr. DUNLAP said that his object was to allow Senators who were not present yesterday to examine the resolutions and give them an opportunity to speak on the same if they desired.

Mr. LANDON replied that he did not want to see these resolutions smothered. He thought every Senator read the papers sufficiently to properly understand the question.

Mr. HOPKINS, Dem., hoped that the resolutions would be allowed to lie over. He was ready and anxious to meet the question openly before the Senate but thought that time should be given for both sides to discuss the same.

Mr. LANDON, wanted the issue met fairly and squarely.

Mr. DONOVAN, Dem., was ready to vote for any day the Senator might name to consider the resolutions to show him he did not desire to evade the issue. He thought there were too many friends of the red and black men in this Senate to attempt that. [Laughter.]

Mr. LANDON then modified his amendment making the resolutions the special order for to-morrow, which motion was adopted.

A JURY having been sent out on a plain case of assault and batttery, where the evidence clearly convicted the prisoner, came into court with the intelligence that they were unable to agree. The court inquiring how they stood, and what was the cause of disagreement? one of their number stated that it was his misfortune to be associated with eleven of the most obstinate, ignorant, beetle-headed men he ever saw—they were all for conviction, while he was unanimous for acquittal.

A State fair is a queen; an agricultural fair is a farmer's daughter; a church fair is a person's wife; an editor's fair is the best-looking girl he can get hold of; a charity fair is a female pauper; and the most unpopular fare in the universe is boarding fare.

THE SOLDIER VOTE FRAUDS OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, (conservative Republican,) of the 24th, contains the following deservedly severe reflections upon Given, the Republican candidate at the late election who sought to elect himself upon bogus soldier returns:

GIVEN'S ANSWER.—The public will have observed that John Given has put in an answer to the petition of Major Weaver. This was done on the 22d of January, 1866, more than three months after Major Weaver was elected by the people, and nearly three months since John Given was handed a certificate of election based upon fraudulent returns of a pretended soldier vote, which enabled him to defeat the will of the people as expressed at the election. These three months have not been consumed in any effort to show that the false returns on which he got his certificate were true or legal, for that could not be done. On the contrary, the grossly fraudulent character of these returns has been proven beyond all denial. But notwithstanding this, they have enabled Given to *get* the certificate, and to *consume* three months of time. Now that they have served their purpose, he abandons them. He says he knows nothing about them, and swears that he does not even know how many votes were thus added to his vote. New pleas are now set up to consume more time. In the outset of his "answer" he protests against the "vague, general and indefinite" character of the petition of Major Weaver, and yet what was stated in that petition has been *proved*, with such particularity that it has compelled Given to abandon the pretended soldier vote. There is nothing "vague" about the evidence of the Soldiers who swore that the 19th Pennsylvania cavalry consisted of but *four* companies, while Given had returns from *nine.*

There is nothing "indefinite" about the evidence of the officers and men who swear that on the 18th day of October that regiment was hundreds of miles away from Baton Rouge, where the Given election was alleged to have been held. There is nothing 'general' about the evidence of the officers who testify that the rascals who made out the "returns" from the 58th regiment forged the names of men *dead* as well as living, of the discharged men, prisoners, deserters and all. Nothing could be more clear, particular and conclusive. Hence Given abandons that vote, but still swears that the complaint is "vague and indefinite." But while he protests against the conclusively proved facts that have driven him from that part of the case, he sets up a new idea, which *is* "vague, general and indefinite" from beginning to end.

It was the pretended soldier vote, which is now proved to have been fraudulent, that gave Given the certificate he unjustly holds. Whithout those false returns he would never have received it. Having abandoned them, he should abandon the certificate. If he has a spark of manly feeling he will do it; and then, if he really believes there were other frauds, let him pursue the case as a contestant. In that attitude he may *consume time* by his various dodges to his heart's content.

A FANCY SKETCH.—As there is a chance of the District of Columbia being turned into Dahomey and of the Ebony class being metamorphosed into voters, it will do no harm to draw a fancy sketch of a scene at the polls.

We will therefore suppose the polls open and a voter presents himself and hands in his ticket.

Officer.—What's your name?

Voter.—Cuffey.

Officer.—But your sur-name?

Voter.—Massa neber called me *sir.*

Officer.—Well, your baptismal name.

Voter.—Oh, gorry, neber was baptized in dis lifetime.

Officer.—Well, your Christian name?

Voter.—No, Chris was de ole Massa's name.

Officer.—Well, are there any others named Cuffey in your Ward?

Voter.—Oh, Gor-a-mighty yes, yah, yah, dere am six Cuffeys in one house.

Officer.—Well, which Cuffey are you?

Voter.—Why, I am dis identical Cuffey what am standin' here.

Officer.—But how do you know yourself from the other Cuffeys?

Voter.—Why, dis Cuffey am a gemman, de odder Cuffeys are all common folks.

Officer.—But which of the Cuffeys are you on this list of voters?

Voter.—Can't read 'em 'glyphics.

Officer.—Well, where do you live?

Voter.—Down at de hotel.

Officer.—Well, does any other Cuffey live there?

Voter.—Gorry yes, dere am four or six—can't count which.

Officer.—Well, what's your wife's name?

Voter.—Lor-o-Massey, hain't got no wife.

Officer.—Well, are the other Cuffeys married?

Voter.—Neber seed 'em married. Dey hab one woman betwixt em all.

Officer.—Well, what age are you?

Voter.—Dat question is too misticated for dis child.

Officer.—Well, are you twenty-one?

Voter.—Neber counted more dan two and had to count 'em one at a time.

Officer.—Did you ever pay a tax?

Voter.—Yes, Massa he sent me for tacks once but he paid for dat paper heself.

Officer.—What claim have you for asking a vote here?

Voter.—I's a loyal contraban American citizen of African descent.—*Johnstown Democrat.*

—During the passage of the District of Columbia Negro Suffrage Bill, the galleries of the House of Representatives at Washington, were crowded with negroes, who applauded loudly when the result was made known.

The Bedford Gazette.

Friday Morning,.....February 2, 1866.

LIGHT FROM DARKNESS.

The Pittsburg *Gazette*, begrimed alike with the soot and ashes of the black hole in which it is printed, and the smut and pitch of negro politics in which it revels, radiates the following streak of light upon the astounded legal profession of the state:

"VOTES OF DESERTERS.—The queer decision of Judge King, of the Bedford district, that Congress cannot, without trial, disfranchise a deserter, has been reversed by the State Senate, which on Thursday ousted Mr. Duncan, the Democratic Senator from Adams, on the ground that he was elected by the votes of deserters; who were permitted to vote by the Democratic election judges of that county. It is understood this decision of the Senate was reached under the advice of the Attorney General."

That such an ass as the author of the above should be tolerated as a writer for a newspaper, seems almost beyond belief, as the only quality which he appears to possess that would recommend him even to the publishers of the Pittsburg *Gazette*, is that of telling the plainest falsehood with the coolest *nonchalance*. This profound lawyer styles Judge King's decision a "queer" one. Why? Because the Judge holds that Congress cannot disfranchise any citizen without due process of law! That is, a man must have been tried for, and convicted of, *desertion*, before he can be punished as a *deserter*. Was Mrs. Grinder, the murderess, hung before she was tried and convicted? And are men accused of the crime of desertion, to be disfranchised before they have been tried and convicted? Judge King did not decide that "Congress cannot, without trial, disfranchise a *deserter*," but that no man can be deprived of his citizenship without due process of law, and, therefore, that no man can be disfranchised as a *deserter*, until he shall have been convicted as such by due process of law. Did the Pittsburg *Gazette* never hear of the old legal maxim, "Every man is presumed innocent until proved guilty?"—But, says our astute legal critic, the decision of Judge King "has been reversed by the State Senate!" Whoever heard of the State Senate being a part of the Judiciary! Whoever heard of an appeal being taken from the Court of Common Pleas to a committee of the State Legislature! "Here's richness for you," as Mr. Squeers would have said. It is true that a majority of the committee of the State Senate, drawn to decide the contested case of Messrs. Duncan and McConaughy, did oust Mr. Duncan, on the ground that his majority was composed of the votes of deserters. But this was a mere partizan decision, all the "Republicans" on the committee holding one view, and the only Democrat on the committee entertaining the opposite. It is well known, and the writer for the Pittsburg *Gazette* knows it, if he knows anything, that committees drawn to decide contested election cases, have no great regard for fairness, and much less respect for legal points that happen to project across their path. They decide the cases that come before them, according to their political bias. Their decisions are not authority, for a committee drawn to-morrow, opposed in politics to Mr. McConaughy, could and would give the seat to Mr. Duncan, and their report would be as binding upon the Senate and all interested, as that of the former committee. Again, we are informed, by the knowing fellow who perpetrated the above, that "the decision of the Senate was reached under the advice of the Attorney General." In the first place the Senate made no decision. Six "Republican" members of the committee drawn to try the case referred to, reported that McConaughy was entitled to the seat of Mr. Duncan; the only Democrat on the committee, reported that McConaughy was not entitled to the seat, but that Duncan rightfully held it. The Senate took no vote upon either of these reports, and never will vote upon them, because the report of the majority of the committee is conclusive of the case. Therefore, this "decision" is not that of the Senate, but only of six "Republican" Senators. Secondly, the Attorney General was *not* consulted by the committee. The proposition to refer the "deserter" question to the Attorney General, was made by Mr. Duncan and the Democratic Senator on the committee, Mr. Montgomery. It was voted down, all the "Republican" members of the committee, except Mr. Lowry, voting against it, whilst the last named gentleman and Mr. Montgomery voted for it. It was well understood that the Attorney General would take the same view entertained by Judge King, which would have been equivalent to Mr. McConaughy's defeat. It was for this reason that the committee refused to refer the matter to Mr. Meredith.—We have made this notice of the mendacious article copied above, in order, first, to shield the judiciary from an attempt to degrade that important and dignified branch of our state government beneath the petty authority of a legislative committee, appointed from a partizan majority, to assure the attainment of partizan ends. Again, we deemed it our duty to expose the ill-contrived, but malignant trick, by which the ability and honesty of Judge King as a jurist, are sought to be brought into ridicule. Whether we have accomplished our purpose, let the candid reader decide.

JUDGE KING ON THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

We publish, in another column, the decision of His Honor, Judge King, in the contested election case of *Rowe vs. Stenger*, which was heard by the Court, at Chambersburg, on the 16th ult.—Messrs. Rowe and Stenger were opposing candidates, at the late election, for the office of District Attorney. Mr. Stenger was given the certificate of election, by the board of Return Judges, it appearing that he had received a majority of the votes returned. Mr. Rowe, however, filed a petition in Court, setting forth, among other things, that the majority of Mr. Stenger was composed of the votes of "deserters," and, therefore, was not a legal majority.—To this allegation, Mr. Stenger responded:

1st. That the election laws of this Commonwealth are exclusively within the complete and absolute control of the State authorities and cannot be modified or changed by Congress.

2nd. That the act of Congress of March 3d, 1865, so far as relates to all persons drafted into the military service of the United States, prior to the passage thereof, is an *ex post facto* law and therefore unconstitutional and void.

3d. That if the act be Constitutional, the voters referred to, in the petition, could not be disfranchised, without hearing and trial according to the law of the land.

Judge King declined to give an opinion upon the first two points of the respondent, but sustained the third one, and upon the grounds therein stated, quashed Mr. Rowe's petition. We have read with more than ordinary pleasure, the Judge's noble words in defence of the rights of the citizen. Thank God, that we have a man upon the bench, who dares to say, in these degenerate times, "*No man can be deprived of life, liberty, or property, unless by the judgment of his peers, or the law of the land!*" These are words that contain a principle eternal as liberty itself. They should be engraved upon every freeman's heart. They are like "apples of gold in pictures of silver," alike beautiful and precious. Let Judge King be honored and respected for this decision.—Though differing from him politically, we feel it our duty to commend his conduct in this case and to bespeak for him the thanks of those, who, like us, do not approve his politics, yet must admire his course as a jurist.

P-H-E-W! Phansy our pheelinks! We have been prosecuted for libel by "Governor" Cessna! We, Meyers and Mengel, together with that other awful reprobate, O. E. Shannon, have been held, severally, in three hundred dollars bail, for publishing sundry "malicious and defamatory articles" on the character of the future chief magistrate of this great Commonwealth.—Well, all we ask is to be permitted, upon our trial, *to give the truth in evidence*, and if we don't prove all we ever said or printed about the gentleman, he may, in future, give railroad passes to whomsoever he pleases. Now, all whom it may concern, take notice, *that if the Court will permit us, we will prove to be true all that we ever said of John Cessna*, AND A GOOD DEAL MORE! If Mr. Cessna wants to vindicate himself, let him demand that we prove what we alleged against him,—and let him not hide his character behind any legal quibbles. The public shall see whether he will face the music.

ISN'T it a little queer that two of the most prominent men in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, are now acting with the Democrats? Hon. Edward Bates, Attorney General under Mr. Lincoln, is doing noble service in favor of the repeal of the oppressive constitution, forced upon his State, Missouri, at the point of the bayonet. Hon. Montgomery Blair, Mr. Lincoln's Postmaster General, is also battling nobly for civil liberty in Maryland. These distinguished gentlemen have both been driven out of their party, and into the Democratic ranks, by the radicalism of the men who control the "Republican" organization. Messrs. Cowan, Doolittle and Dixon, three of the ablest men in the U. S. Senate, are also compelled to act with the Democrats, on the leading issues of the day. When these men find it necessary to pursue this course, there must be "something rotten in the Abolition Denmark."

WE publish elsewhere "a card" from Col. Fr. Jordan, and as it reflects rather severely upon our future Governor's character for truth and veracity, we hope he will at once bring another libel suit to repair this additional damage to his reputation. But, please, John, don't include Jordan in the prosecution, as we want him for a witness.

THE BLACK LIST.

Keep it before the people that all the "Republican" members of Congress from this State, except Mr. Culver, of Venango, who dodged, voted for the bill to force Negro Suffrage upon the people of the District of Columbia. The names of these Congressmen are:

C. O'NEILL,	U. MERCUR,
L. MYERS,	G. F. MILLER,
W. D. KELLEY,	A. A. BARKER,
M. R. THAYER,	S. F. WILSON,
J. M. BROOMALL,	G. W. SCOFIELD,
THAD. STEVENS,	J. K. MOOREHEAD,
THOS. WILLIAMS,	G. V. LAWRENCE.

THE Philadelphia *Age* has unearthed a letter written by the hon. john cessna to a citizen of Southampton township, this county, which will be found elsewhere in this issue. We doubt not the injured j. c. will at once proceed to prosecute the proprietors of the *Age* for libel. It is an outrageous thing to publish this letter and thus to prove that the people of Southampton township have at last known its author long enough to find out that he did "deceive them" and "lie to them." Besides, it is manifestly gotten up "for the purpose of injuring his election." It is really too bad that this patriot should be so much interfered with in his efforts to serve his country.

WE are under obligations to Hon. G. W. Householder, of the State Senate, for copies of the *Legislative Record*.

POLITICAL NEWS.

—Preacher Evans, of Bedford, Indiana, an elector on the "Republican" ticket, during the last Presidential campaign, although a married man, has run away with the wife of one Thomas Johnson. He is opposed to the "twin relics of barbarism, polygamy and slavery," especially the former.

—Hon. Geo. Sanderson has been renominated by the Democrats of Lancaster city, for the office of Mayor, and Samuel Huber, for High Constable. Col. Sanderson is one of the best men in the state and deserves to be Mayor of Lancaster the remainder of his life.

—The Cambria county Democratic Convention has elected Philip Collins, Esq., delegate to the coming State Convention, with instructions to support Hon. R. L. Johnson, of that county, for the nomination for Governor.

—E. B. Dougherty, Esq., is the representative delegate from Beaver county, to the Democratic State Convention. S. B. Wilson, Esq., is the senatorial delegate.

—Geo. R. Snowden is the senatorial delegate to the Democratic State Convention, from the Venango district, and Gen. Alfred B. McCalmont, representative.

—Alexander Cummings, of "red herring, scotch ale and straw hat" memory, has been appointed, and confirmed by the U. S. Senate, Governor of Colorado territory.

—At a special election held in Queen Anne's county, Md., on the 15th ult., for member of the House of Delegates, Lemuel Roberts, Democrat, was elected over D. H. Crane, "Republican."

—The whole Democratic ticket, from Mayor to ward officers, was elected in Wheeling, W. Va., the other day. Abolitionism is evidently on the wane in Western Virginia.

—A bill is before the Legislature to disfranchise persons who evaded the draft. Whilst negroes are given the right of suffrage, white men are being deprived of it.

—A State Convention of the people of Maryland, to urge the repeal of the Registration law, has just been held in the city of Baltimore.

—Geo. A. Smith, Esq., has been elected delegate from Fulton county, to the Democratic State Convention, without instructions.

—Hon. John G. Davis, long a distinguished member of Congress from Indiana, died of apoplexy, a few days ago.

—Secretary Harlan will retire from the cabinet very soon. He has recently made a Negro Suffrage speech.

—The "Republicans" of Allegheny county have nominated Hon. J. K. Moorhead for Governor.

—The Kentucky Senate has resolved to postpone the election of United States Senator.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

THE OLD GUARD FOR FEBRUARY.—The February number of this magazine is before us. It has a steel plate portrait and a sketch of Gen. Stonewall Jackson. The leading article is on the late "Lord Palmerston and his Policy." The feature of this number, however, are the first chapters of an original and thrilling romance of the war, by a southern author, entitled 'BERTHA SEELY, THE HEROINE OF THE OLD DOMINION.' Among the other articles may be mentioned, "Review of President Johnson's Position;" "Pen Pictures of Puritanism, chapter II.," and several pieces of poetry. The Editor's Table is also full and piquant as usual. Van Evrie, Horton & Co., publishers, New York. Single copies, 25 cents; $3 00 per annum.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—The February number of "Peterson" is full of interest, especially to the ladies. The fashion-plate, by Illman brothers, is a fine engraving. The "Little Strawberry Girl," is also very pretty. "My Philip," a story by F. L. Benedict, is decidedly good. "Peterson" is always readable and entertaining.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The February number of this beautiful magazine opens with a touching picture (steel engraving) entitled "News from the War." The large colored Double Steel Fashion Plate in this number, is refined and elegant. The literary matter is also good.

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Sad condition of the State Finances; State bonds below par; Partizan and Class legislation; Dismemberment of a Judicial district; The "more impartial" selection of jurors; Negro suffrage in the Senate; Householder's bill to revolutionize the Common School system; The "Old Bastile" purified, &c., &c.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 30, 1866.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—Of all the poor, contemptible, drivelling legislative bodies ever inflicted upon the State capital, the present General Assembly is certainly ahead. As characterized by one of its members, a few days ago, it is "lying around loose." Nothing has yet been done, of importance, in the way of legislation. The finances of the Commonwealth are in a sad condition, but nothing is suggested by our legislative Solons to remedy the trouble.—Pennsylvania State bonds are now quoted at 86; that is a bond of a thousand dollars can be bought for eight hundred and sixty! This depreciation should not necessarily be; for the Commonwealth is good for all she owes, and it is a discredit to her name that her stocks are so much under par.

Instead of attending to the real wants of the people and legislating for the masses, the present Legislature occupies its time almost wholly with special and class legislation. For instance, a new judicial district is about being erected out of the counties of Washington and Beaver, though it is generally conceded that there is no earthly necessity for this proceeding. The motive which operates in the minds of the authors of this scheme, is political hostility to Judge Gilmore, the able and accomplished jurist who presides over the Fayette, Greene and Washington district. An effort was made to dismember this district, two years ago, but it did not succeed. But as power slips from the hands of the faction which at present rules the roast, the more fantastic become their tricks and the more desperate are their struggles for the loaves and fishes.—Another example of class or partizan legislation, are the bills for "the more *impartial* selection of jurors" in certain counties. If the old system of selecting jurors, is wrong in one place, it must be in another; and if it is to be overturned in one county, why not do away with it over the whole state? Besides this partizan legislation, there is nothing that occupies the attention of our legislators so much as the everlasting, irrepressible negro. A few days ago, Mr. Landon, of the Bradford district, offered, in the Senate, a series of resolutions endorsing the course of the "Republican" members of Congress from this State, in voting to force Negro Suffrage upon the people of the District of Columbia. All the "Republican" Senators, except two voted for these resolutions, and all the Democratic Senators voted against them. Ridgway, of Philadelphia, and Householder, of your district, dodged. To-morrow the resolutions will again come up, when, I have no doubt, these refractory gentlemen will be whipped into the traces. Thus, at last, have the "Republicans" openly committed themselves to Negro Suffrage. Mr. Householder, your Senator, has gotten up a bill to revolutionize the financial part of our common school system. The plan is not without merit, but whenever he gets the Legislature to adopt it, I hope he will let us all know.

The Democrats of this city have leased the old "bastile" on Walnut street, just below the State Capitol Hotel, where they have regular meetings, once a week, which are addressed by the Democratic members of the Legislature and distinguished Democrats from abroad. Hon. C. L. Pershing, of Cambria, delivered a very able address, before the Democracy of the city, assembled here, a few evenings ago. How true that "time sets all things even!" A few years ago the persecuted Democrats of Clearfield county, suffered imprisonment in this dungeon, for opinion's sake. Now, the triumphant Democracy of Harrisburg, march in the majesty of unrestrained liberty, to meetings held in the interest of human freedom, in this place cleansed and purified from the filth and vermin that marked the track of the brutal oppressor. So mote it be, is the prayer of LEX.

From the Phila. Age.

A Week Invention of the Enemy.

Certain malicious person have set on foot a tale, which has gained considerable currency during the past year, to the effect that the Hon. John Cessna had not only gone over to the Abolitionists but was actually intriguing for the Republican nomination for Governor. So artfully was this story concocted, and so often was it repeated, without contradiction, that even we fell into the grievous error of believing it, and, we fear, have assisted (innocently, but none the less effectively) in gaining general credence for it. It, therefore, becomes not only a pleasure but an imperative duty that we should, at the earliest possible moment, contradict this statement to which we have given publication, and which we have Mr. Cessna's own authority for pronouncing "false from the ground up." That gentleman, it is true, *is* a candidate for the exalted station of Governor, but it must be the *Democratic* nomination he is seeking, and the allegation that he was intriguing for the support of the Republicans is, to use his own forcible language, "made up by his enemies for the purpose of injuring his election." We publish Mr. Cessna's explicit and satisfactory letter in full. It is addressed to a private citizen of Bedford county:

DEAR SIR: I hear that there are many reports about me in Southampton township. Some of them are as follows:

1. That I have turned my coat.
2. That I am a Republican.
3. That I am an Abolitionist.
4. That I want to set the negroes free, &c., and perhaps several others.

Now, I fully authorize you to say for me that there is not one word of truth in any of these charges. They are all false from the ground up. They are made up by my enemies for the purpose of injuring my election. I hope the people of Southampton township have known me too long to suppose that I will deceive them or lie to them.

I defy the worst enemy I have to point to any act I ever did, or any vote I ever gave in the Legislature, or anywhere else, that was not strictly Democratic. Yours in haste,

JOHN CESSNA.

—The New York *Daily News* has a special despatch, stating that at a recent interview with Mr. Bigelow, the Emperor Napoleon expressed a determination to preserve amicable relations with the United States, but intimated that he would not abandon Maximilian.

OPINION OF HIS HONOR, JUDGE KING.

In the matter of the contested election for District Attorney for the County of Franklin. D. Watson Rowe vs. Wm. S Stenger.

This case comes before us on the petition of twenty or more of the qualified electors of the county of Franklin, complaining that Wm. S. Stenger was not duly elected to the office of District Attorney; that the election was undue, and D. Watson Rowe was duly elected to said office.

The respondent has filed a motion to quash this petition for the following reasons:

1st. Because said petition was not filed within ten days after the election for said office of District Attorney, held on the 10th day of October, 1865.

2nd. Because said petition was not filed until after the time of swearing the said Wm. S. Stenger into office had expired, nor until he was in fact sworn into said office without any objection being made.

3d. Because the said petition is too vague, indefinite and imprecise to entitle it to a hearing.

4th. Because it does not appear that, if all that is stated upon the face of the petition was proved, the result of the election would be changed, or that the Court would be compelled to declare the election an undue election.

5th. Because, even, if it be true that the alleged persons named in the petition, were deserters from the military sevice of the United States, and that they did vote for the said Wm. S. Stenger, still said persons were qualified electors of Franklin County and this Commonwealth, notwithstanding any thing in the Act of Congress of March 3d, 1865; entitled "An Act to amend the several acts heretofore passed, to provide for the enrolling and calling out the National forces and other purposes."

The first reason assigned has not been pressed, and but little stress has been laid on the second, by the counsel for the respondent; and the views we are about to submit on the principal question in the case, as presented by the fourth and fifth reasons, render it unnecessary to express any opinion upon the third reason assigned.

We come, therefore, to consider whether the votes of Curtis Dulabon, George Miller, John Tallhelm and Abraham Sheely were illegal, on the ground that these voters, had been drafted into the military service of the United States, and had failed to report to the provost marshal of the 16th District Pennsylvania, composed, in part, of the county of Franklin.

The counsel for the respondent make these points:

1st. That the election laws of this Commonwealth are exclusively within the complete and absolute control of the State authorities and cannot be modified or changed by Congress.

2nd. That the act of Congress of March 3d, 1865, so far as relates to all persons drafted into the military service of the United States, prior to the passage thereof, is an *ex post facto* law and therefore unconstitutional and void.

3d. That even, if the act be Constitutional, the voters referred to, in the petition, could not be disfranchised, without hearing and trial according to the law of the land.

The first and second of these points involve questions of very grave importance and require time for their investigation; and having arrived at the conclusion that the provisions of the act of Congress cannot be enforced in this case; for the reasons we shall presently note, we express no opinion in regard to them.

That Congress has no power to punish desertion, or refusal to report when drafted, or for evading the draft by leaving the jurisdiction of the United States, we entertain no doubt; and no punishment that can lawfully be inflicted for such offenses can be too severe. These are crimes against the country of the most dangerous tendency, and admit of no palliation or excuse; and it is on account of their very enormity, that we hold that no man can justly and lawfully be deemed guilty of them, until such guilt has been judicially established. No man can be deprived of life, liberty or property unless by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. Both the federal and State constitutions guarantee this fundamental right to every citizen. Have these safeguards been provided, in the organic law of the federal and State Governments, for no purpose? Is there any dearer right than the elective franchise, and is that left entirely without protection? We can best answer these pregnant questions by quoting the eloquent language of Justice Coulter, in the case of Brown vs. Hummell, 6 Barr 61—"The talismanic words, I am a citizen of Pennsylvania, secures to the individual his private rights, unless they are taken away by a trial, where he has an opportunity of being heard, by himself, his counsel and his testimony, *more majorium*, according to the laws and customs of our fathers, and the securities and safeguards of the Constitution. Sir Edward Coke defines the meaning of the words, *by the law of the land*—for they were used in *magna charta*, and have been sprinkled with the tears and blood of many patriots—to be a trial by due course and process of law. * * * * It is against the principles of liberty and common right to deprive a man of his property or *franchise*, while he is within the pale of the Constitution and with his hand on the altar, without hearing and trial by due course and process of law." In another part of the same opinion he speaks of the right of suffrage as the most important of all a man's franchises and asks: "Who does not feel its value; and who but would turn pale if he thought he could be deprived of it without hearing or trial." These fundamental principles of civil liberty, cannot be overlooked or disregarded by the courts, to which we all look for protection, without seriously imperiling the safety of the people. It is a thousand times better therefore, that Mr. Rowe should lose the office he claims than that his right thereto should be declared by trampling under foot the sacred right, to which we have just adverted, that no man shall be condemned without an opportunity of being heard in his own defence.

For the reasons we have thus hastily and imperfectly presented, we sustain the motion to quash the petition.

—The "trichine disease," a malady resulting from worms found in pork, is raging in Prussia, and causing a terrific panic. At last accounts about three hundred persons had been attacked, of whom eighty died in great agony.

—There is a frightful mortality among the negroes at Macon, Ga. Out of a black population of eight thousand, five hundred have died in one week.—This is in a community ruled by the Freedmen's Bureau.

—Many Ohio "Republicans" made heavy bets on 30,000 majority for Cox, their candidate for Governor at the late election. These bets were lost by just 64 votes.

—The Kentucky House of Representatives has again defeated the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery. Spunk to the backbone!

From the Bedford Inquirer.

A CARD.

BEDFORD, Jan. 13, 1866.

I take this occasion, and method, to tender my cordial and grateful thanks to the political friends in Bedford County who so faithfully sustained me, under a storm of misrepresentations, in the contest just closed.

In Mr. Cessna's reply of the 6th inst., to my address of the 4th, are many unwarranted statements and personalities, which I will allow to pass unnoticed. I may have been gravely at fault, as he suggests, in not staying at home during the war, to help him fight the party battles in the county, and in not addressing War meetings, and in aiding in the trial of causes in court here, whilst I was absent in the public service; and I am willing to be punished for such things, without making any complaint. But, in his reply, he raises a question of veracity in such a shape and of such importance, I feel compelled to notice it briefly in vindication of myself, and in justification of those who so manfully stood by me.

The substance of my allegation was, that in May, 1865, I had an interview and understanding with him, in Bedford, to the effect that he was to support me for the nomination and I was to have a clear course in the county. In his reply he calls this a "mistake;" and endeavors to make it appear that he only promised to support me *if nominated*. I submit, if it be not evident from both the date and object of said interview, that the subject matter of it would naturally be, as it was, *support for the nomination, and not support afterwards. At that time I could have had no reason to doubt the latter.*

Whilst professing to reply to what occurred *at that interview*, he says: "On the contrary, I told him distinctly that that question" (of being a candidate) "would be left with my friends, and that when they determined it I would inform him."

Now the *unfairness* of this statement, to use no harsher term, must be manifest, when it is known that this quotation is what he told me, not at the Bedford interview, but at another interview at Washington about *five months afterwards*. It occurred in this way: After the last October election, I heard a rumor that Mr. Cessna intended to be a candidate for Governor. I did not believe it; but when he came to Washington about the latter end of that month, or first of November following, I called upon him, and told him of the rumor, and inquired if it was true. He then told me what I have quoted above from his reply; and then, for the first time, did I know of his intention to be a candidate. At the same time I asked him when he would let me know his determination, and he replied at the meeting of Congress the first Monday in December. He came to Washington at or about that time, but did not inform me; and when he next came I enquired of him whether or not he had concluded to be a candidate. He replied in the affirmative; and that was on the 20th of December last.

FR. JORDAN.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, Jan. 26.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Finance Committee to inquire into and report as to the expediency of requiring directors of National Banks to give bonds for the performance of their duties. The House bill extending the time for the withdrawal of goods for consumption from public stores, &c., was passed. The resolution offered for appointing Provisional Governors in the Southern States was then taken up and discussed by Mr. Howe. He was interrupted by a motion demanding a reconsideration of the bill to enlarge the Freedmen's Bureau, and asking a withdrawal of it from the House, to which it had been sent, which was refused, by a vote of 22 to 18. The debate on Mr. Howe's resolution was then resumed, and was continued for some time. The bill to protect and maintain all persons in their civil rights was next called up; but, pending a speech on the subject from Mr. McDougall, the Senate went into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Jan. 26.

A petition was presented from ten thousand citizens and soldiers of the United States asking for the equalization of bounties, and increase of pensions, and in favor of confiscating the lands of Southern Rebels and donating them to soldiers. A resolution was passed directing the Committee on Military Affairs to report on the expediency of securing the construction of a military road from the western boundary of Minnesota to the gold fields of Idaho and Montana, and of establishing military posts along the line of route. A resolution was agreed to directing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of revising the law of 1865, which prohibits drawbacks on articles exported into any foreign State immediately adjoining the United States. The consideration of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, providing that representatives and taxation shall go together, and excluding negroes from the basis of representation where they are not allowed the right of suffrage, was resumed. The question was debated until the hour of adjournment with the understanding that a vote was to be taken to-day, Saturday.

The Election Committee reported in favor of the right of Alexander H. Coffroth to the seat from the Sixteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania. The report was laid over.

FROM MEXICO.

The French Troops not to be withdrawn unless Maximilian be exempt from American Intervention---The Bagdad Affair---Protest of the French Commander ---The United States Troops withdrawn.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—Private information received here from the city of Mexico, from a reliable source, as to the effect that the French troops will not be withdrawn until the Emperor Maximilian is declared free from American intervention.

It is declared that Maximilian will certainly not give any position in the Mexican army to any ex-Confederate commander.

The commander of the French fleet off Bagdad, in the name of his Government, protested against the occupation of the place by the United States troops and those which had been sent over for the protection of the town and of American interests, and they were consequently withdrawn.

Many families living in Matamoras were fearful of further acts of lawlessness.

—The homestead of Henry Clay, consisting of three hundred and twenty-five acres, has been purchased by the Regent of the University of Kentucky for $90,000.

—Brigham Young and all his people are urging the admission of Utah as a State into the Union. The matter is being considered by the Territorial Committee.

—Ex-Governor Parsons and General Houston, Senators elect from Alabama, have arrived in Washington.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

HE DISAPPROVES OF THE NUMEROUS CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Agitation of Negro Franchise Considered Ill-timed, Uncalled for and calculated to do Harm.

HE DEEMS A CHANGE OF REPRESENTATION UNNECESSARY.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.—The following is the substance of a conversation which took place to-day, between the President and a distinguished Senator:

The President said that he doubted the propriety, at this time, of making any further amendments to the Constitution. One great amendment had already been made, by which slavery had forever been abolished within the limits of the United States, and a national guaranty thus given that that institution should never again exist in the land.

Propositions to amend the Constitution were becoming as numerous as preambles and resolutions at town meetings called to consider the most ordinary questions connected with the administration of local affairs. All this, in his opinion, had a tendency to diminish the dignity and prestige attached to the Constitution of the country, and to lessen the respect and confidence of the people in their great charter of freedom.

If, however, amendments are to be made to the Constitution, changing the basis of representation and taxation, (and he did not deem them at all necessary at the present time), he knew of none better than a single proposition, embraced in a few lines, making in each State the number of qualified voters the basis of representation, and the value of property the basis of direct taxation. Such a proposition could be embraced in the following terms:

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included in this Union, according to the number of qualified voters in each State.

Direct tax shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union, according to the value of all taxable property in each State.

An amendment of this kind would, in his opinion, place the basis of representation and direct taxation upon correct principles. The qualified voters were, for the most part, men who were subject to draft and enlistment when it was necessary to repel invasion, suppress rebellion and quell domestic violence and insurrection.

They risk their lives, shed their blood and peril their all to uphold the Government, and give protection, security and value to property. It seemed but just that property should compensate for the benefits thus conferred by defraying the expenses incident to its protection and enjoyment.

Such an amendment the President also suggested would remove from Congress all issues in reference to the political equality of the races. It would leave the State to determine absolutely the qualifications of their own voters with regard to color, and thus the number of Representatives to which they would be entitled in Congress would depend upon the number upon which they conferred the right of suffrage.

The President, in this connection, expressed the opinion that the agitation of the negro franchise question in the District of Columbia at this time was the mere entering wedge to the agitation of the question throughout the States, and was ill-timed, uncalled for, and calculated to do great harm.

He believed that it would engender enmity, contention and strife between the two races, and lead to a war between them, which would result in great injury to both, and the certain extermination of the negro population.

Precedence, he thought, should be given to more important and urgent matters, legislation upon which was essential for the restoration of the Union, the peace of the country, and the prosperity of the people.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

—The Canadian reciprocity delegation have had several interviews with Secretary McCulloch, and have produced a very favorable impression. There is a growing feeling in favor of some sort of reciprocity, to be provided for by mutual legislation.

—Five hundred and fourteen emigrant vessels arrived at New York during the year 1865, bringing 260,031 passengers, an increase of 17,115 over the previous year.

—A very large swindle, implicating detective Lafayette C. Baker, is alleged by a New York paper. Some $300,000 it is said were fingered.

—The capture of Bagdad, in Mexico, by filibusters, is confirmed. Heavy Imperial reinforcements are on their way to the Rio Grande.

—The ravages of the small-pox have created a panic in Mobile. The recorded deaths from that disease for the week ending the 14th inst., were twenty-two.

—Resolutions have been introduced in the Georgia Legislature recommending the President to grant a general amnesty.

—Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas was married to Major Williams, of the regular army, at Washington, on Tuesday last week.

—Twenty-eight candidates for the the New York collectorship are now in Washington urging their claims. Some of them are not citizens of New York State.

—The War Department has issued an order for the muster out of thirty additional regiments, about half of which are colored.

—The Governor of South Carolina has written to the President urging the transfer to their owners of lands now occupied by negroes.

—It is reported that the President contemplates changes in the leading Federal appointments in New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

—The report of Mr. Conkling's appointment to the New York Collectorship is unfounded, as no appointment has been made.

—General Terry has issued an order investing all military officers with the authority of provost marshals.

—Heavy rain storms prevail in the interior of California, and a great flood is feared at Sacramento.

—The filibustering General Crawford is confined in Fort Jackson, at New Orleans. Bagdad *souvenirs* are said to have been found in his papers.

—The Louisiana House of Representatives has resolved to appoint a special committe to amend the State Constitution of 1864.

—The Reconstruction Committee have subpenaed Governor Brownlow, to testify as to affairs in Tennessee.

—The U. S. Telegraph Company have completed their line of telegraph from Boone, Iowa, to Omaha City.

—The difficulty of making contracts with the negroes in Louisiana continues.

The Bedford Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1866.

Local and Personal.

1866.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
Jan.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...
Feb.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	...	...	...
Mar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Apr.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	...
	29	30	...	...	...	...	...
May	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31	...	...
June	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

1866.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
July	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...
Aug.	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...
Sept.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
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	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oct.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31	...	...	...
Nov.	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	...
Dec.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31	...	...	...	...	...

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following Business Directory for the borough of Bedford and other places in the county, (*whose advertisements appear in the columns of* THE GAZETTE.) may be of service to our friends and patrons in the county, and is commended to their attention:

ATTORNEYS AT LAW—G. H. Spang; J. P. Reed; J. W. Tate; John Palmer; E. F. Kerr; Barformow & Lutz; Espy M. Alsip; John T. Kegg & J. H. Filler; Kimmell & Lingenfelter, Bedford, Pa.

BANKERS—Reed & Schell; Rupp, Shannon & Co., Bedford, Pa.

BOOTS AND SHOES, VARIETIES, &c.—J. H. Sutton; H. F. Irvine, Bedford, Pa.

BEDFORD NURSERIES—T. M. Lynch.

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &c.—Richard Leo, Bedford, Pa.

DRY-GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.—J. B. Farquhar; A. B. Cramer; J. M. Shoemaker; P. A. Reed. Defibaugh & Fisher, Bedford, Pa.

DENTISTRY—C. N. Hickok & J. G. Minnich, Jr., Bedford, Pa.

FANCY STORES—Mrs. V. B. Tate & Miss M. Rea; Mrs. E. V. Mowry; Mrs. M. R. Schafer & Miss Kate Deal, Bedford, Pa.

GUNSMITHING—David Defibaugh, Bedford.

HARDWARE, &c.—Wm. Hartley; Geo. Blymyer & Son, Bedford, Pa.

HOTELS——Bedford Hotel, J. J. Shoemaker; Mengel House, I. Mengel; Union Hotel, V. Steckman, Bedford, Pa.; Exchange Hotel, W. C. McNulty, Huntingdon, Pa.

JEWELER—Daniel Border, Bedford, Pa. John Reimund, Jeweler,

JOB PRINTERS—Meyers & Mengel, Bedford, Pa.—All kinds of Plain and Fancy Job Printing neatly and promptly executed.

PUMPS—Wm. C. Snively, Schellsburg, Pa.

PHYSICIANS—Dr. J. L. Marbourg, Bedford, Pa.; Drs. W. W. Jamison and P. H. Pennsyl, Bloody Run, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE—W. W. Paul & Co., Boots and Shoes; Wartman & Engleman, Tobacco, Segars, &c.; Felix Heyman, Clothing; Charles Oakford & Sons, Hats, Caps, Furs, &c.

PATENT MEDICINES—Shriner's Cough Syrup and Indian Vermifuge; Foutz's Mixture and Horse and Cattle Powder; Wheaton's Ointment; Helmbold's Extract of Buchu; Dr. Tobias' Venitian Liniment; Allcock's Porous Plasters; Christadoro's Hair Dye.

REAL ESTATE SALES—
F. C. Reamer—private sale
J. H. & N. J. Lyons, Private Sale.
Jacob Walter, Private,
C. N. Hickok, private sale.
Benj E Sipe & Susan Schnebley, Feb 3 "
F M Stuckey, Feb. 3 "

☞ Read the "New Advertisements" in this week's issue of THE GAZETTE.

☞ For Administrator's, Executor's, Auditor's notices, &c., see "Legal Notices."

☞ Read the advertisements under the head of Notices, &c."

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.

The Democrats and all in favor of the immediate restoration of the Union and opposed to Negro Suffrage and White and Black Equality, are hereby requested to meet at the Court House, in Bedford, on MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 12, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, and taking counsel upon the political issues before the country. A general turn out is respectfully requested. Several speeches may be expected on the occasion.

E. F. KERR,
Jan. 26. Ch'n Dem. Co. Com.

KEYSTONE CLUB, ATTENTION!

The regular monthly meeting of the Club, will be held at the Court House, on Saturday evening next. The Club will be addressed by O. E. Shannon, Esq., and others. A full turn out is requested. JOB MANN, Pres't.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.—We are now using "Dick's Printed Accountant Addresses," in putting the names of subscribers on their papers. By this system there can be no name missed in directing, and subscribers can always see the time from which their subscriptions date. All delinquents are marked "aug65", and all accounts due this office until that time, *must be settled by February court next*. After that date we shall commence *a new system of collection*, as we find that duns do no good. We have been and are daily, at an enormous expense, and will be compelled, in this account to enforce payment.—We hope no patron of the GAZETTE will put us to the painful necessity of instituting *legal proceedings*. Those who are at present subscribers and are in arrears, can have the paper for the present year at the advance rate of $2 per annum, by paying at, or before, February court. After that time, they will be charged $2.50, and if not paying within the year, $3.00. The cash system is best for both subscriber and publisher and we have determined, as nearly as possible, to adopt it.

THE REASON WHY.—Many readers do not understand why printers make twenty-five per cent. difference between an *advance* payer and one who pays after the expiration of months. We have a case in point. Had each subscriber paid in advance two months ago, we could have laid in our stock of paper for the ensuing year at a little over ten hundred dollars; now the same amount of stock would cost over fifteen hundred dollars! This is but one item; many others, though not so large in amount, would show a similar increase in cost. If, after February court, some of our patrons have to pay two dollars and a half, they will understand the reason.

READ "Our Local History" on the first page. Another of Capt. Smith's exploits is related.

LAST NOTICE.—We desire our friends to understand that after court, all subscriptions for the present year remaining unpaid, will be charged at the rate of $2.50 per annum. We renew this notice so that all may have the advantage of paying at court, and receiving their paper at the same rate as if they had paid in advance. It is now six months since the beginning of our new volume, and yet about 1000 subscriptions remain unpaid. How unjust this is to those who have paid, as well as to the publisher who is compelled to pay *cash* for all he consumes, must be evident to all. We do not intend this as a *dun*, but merely as a notice for the benefit of subscribers who are in arrears.

SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.—The following letter from Judge Rose of Altoona, to B. M. Greene, in regard to the Piano purchased of him speaks for itself:

ALTOONA, January 20, 1866.

B. M. GREENE, Esq.,—*Dear Sir.*—Allow me to express to you my entire satisfaction with the Steinway & Son's Piano, purchased of you last March.—As far as I am able to judge it combines *all* the necessary requisites of a *perfect* instrument. Quite a number of performers have tried it, and ALL pronounce Steinway & Son's as UNEQUALED. I have not the least hesitation in recommending their make as the *best*, and hope those of my friends who desire a *good* article may give you a call. Respectfully,
B. F. ROSE.

These splendid Pianos and also Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs, can be seen at Mr. Greene's Music Store, Huntingdon, Pa. Mr. Greene is the sole agent for this county, and persons wishing a good instrument should not fail to give him a call, or send for a circular. These instruments can be seen, and any information desired, had by calling on Dr. Hickok, Bedford, who is Mr. Greene's agent.

SLEIGHING PARTIES.—Just now the tintinabulation of the merry sleighbells, is heard during the entire day, and often at very unseasonable hours of the night. Every body is sleighing, and "parties" to the neighboring villages, are all the rage. The motto, "Go it while you're young," seems to be strictly observed by the juniors, whilst some of the seniors don't at all subscribe to the doctrine, "When you're old you can't!"

Barbara Wilcox *alias* Robinson, an insane woman from Burnt Cabins, Bedford county, Pa., was sent to the prison until her friends can be heard from. Will the Bedford *Gazette* make note of this fact?—*Patriot & Union.*

We would respectfully inform our friends of the *Patriot and Union*, that Burnt Cabins is not in Bedford county, but in Fulton. Will the *Fulton Democrat* please make note of this fact?

NEW DRUG STORE.—Mr. J. L. Lewis, formerly of Wilkesbarre, has bought the drug store of Capt. H. C. Reamer, in this place, and is about to replenish the stock with large additions just purchased in the cities. Mr. Lewis is a young gentleman of excellent character, who understands the drug business perfectly, having had considerable experience as a druggist, and we commend him to the patronage of our readers.

THE KEYSTONE CLUB.—The regular monthly meeting of the Keystone Club will be held in the Grand Jury Room of the Court House, on Saturday evening next. Democrats of the borough and vicinity are respectfully invited to attend. Let there be a good turn out. Speeches will be made by O. E. Shannon, Esq., and others.

JUNIATA BASE BALL CLUB.—A meeting of the members of the Juniata Base Ball Club, will be held at the Court House, on Monday evening next, for the purpose of electing officers, and transacting such other business as may properly come before the meeting. A full turn out of the members, is requested.

COURT.—There will be two weeks' court at February term. A special court will be held the week immediately after the regular term, to try the cases in which Judge King is interested, as counsel. This court will be presided over by Hon. Geo. Taylor, President Judge of the Huntingdon district.

WE are in the midst of Revolution! Genuine European perfumes are no longer procurable here. The tariff blockades our ports against them. But in their place stands Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," the superlative of all floral extracts, and every American lady wonders as she inhales its odor, how she could ever have tolerated them.—Sold everywhere.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES AT THE COURT HOUSE.—The usual services next Sabbath, at 11 a. m., and 3½ p. m. In the afternoon, the Rev. Barrow will deliver the fourth of his Sermons on the women of the New Testament. Subject, "The woman that was a sinner."

Of Course You Will. If you are at present the head of a family, the certainty is that your descendants, one, two, three, four hundred years to come, will want to know *all about you*. Keep a "Family Record" so that they may.

REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.—Flour sold at $7@7 50 for superfine, $8@8 50 for extra, and $8 75@9 50 for extra family. Rye flour steady at $5 25, and corn meal at $4 25. Wheat comes in slowly, and ranges from $2,00 to $2 25 for inferior, and choice red, and $2 40@2 70 for white. Rye sells at 90 cents for southern and 97 for Penn. Corn dull; small sales yellow at 73c. Oats 48c. Mess pork is held at 31@32. Hams in pickle at 19@19½, and shoulders in salt at 13@13½. Lard is firm at 18½@18¾. Whisky sells slowly at $2 27@2 28.

NEW YORK MARKET.—Cotton is quiet at 48@49. Flour heavy; 6,000 bbls. sold, prices unchanged. Wheat dull and with declining tendency. Corn firm. Beef steady. Pork steady; mess $29 50@30 75. Lard steady at 15½@17½c. Whisky dull and nominal.

AUCTION at Farquhar's Cheap Corner Saturday afternoon and evening.

Death of Frederika Bremer.

Thursday's European steamer reports the death of Frederika Bremer, the Swedish novelist, one of the best known women of the century. She was born in 1802 on the banks of the Aura, near Abo, in Finland. Her family, which was wealthy, removed into Sweden when she was about three years old.—She was carefully educated, spent a year in Paris, and was afterward a teacher in a female seminary in Stockholm. In 1842 her novel, "The Neighbors," was translated into English by Mary Howitt, published in England, and immediately became popular. Subsequently Mrs. Howitt translated "The Home," "The Diary," "The H. Family," "The President's Daughter," "Nina," "Brothers and Sisters," "Life in Dalecarlia," and "The Midnight;" all of which were republished in America, and widely circulated. In 1850-51, Miss Bremer visited America, and was very warmly welcomed. She had previously traveled widely on the continent of Europe and in England. On her return from the United States, she published a book made up of letters to her sister, entitled 'Homes of the New World,' which appeared simultaneously in Sweden, England, and America. "England in 1851," appeared at Altona in 1852. In 1856 she wrote 'Hortha,' in 1858 "Father and Daughter," and after a residence in the South of Europe she published in 1860 "Two Years in Switzerland and Italy." This was followed by a journey to the Holy Land, whence she returned by way of Turkey and Greece, and in the latter country prepared her books on the Holy Land and Turkey. At the time of her death she was residing in Stockholm.

Miss Bremer will be very generally regretted in the United States, where her books are widely read, and where she made many personal friends during her visit. The most complete edition of her works was published at Leipsic in 20 vols., from 1841 to 1858; and many of them have been translated into German, French, and Dutch, as well as into English.

Cotton Frauds in Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 26.—The Galveston *News* urges the sending of special Treasury detectives to Texas to investigate into alleged gross fraudulent cotton transactions by the Government agents.

The *Jefferson*, Marion county, Texas, newspaper, charges the Government cotton agents with downright, barefaced stealing and oppression.

Over 100,000 bales of cotton were at Houston on the 20th inst. The receipts there were falling off.

Large holders of dry goods at Houston refuse to sacrifice their stocks, hoping to obtain better prices than now rule.

Contested Election Cases---A Remonstrance from South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.—The House Committee on Elections having finished the consideration of the Indiana case of Washburne against Voorhees, will take up the case of Dodge against Brooks of New York, on Monday morning.

Governor Orr, of South Carolina, has sent an agent here to remonstrate against the passage of the Senate Freedman's bill. Mr. Trescott, the agent, will appear before the House Freedman's Committee on Monday, to state the objections to the bill.

Little business is doing in Congress, as a large number of members have left town for two or three days.

—Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Meade and Thomas are to assemble in Washington next week to consult with the government concerning their respective departments.

—The delay of the President in issuing a proclamation declaring the civil restoration of the Southern States, is attributed to the non-receipt of official advices from the Provisional Governor of Texas.

—The one hundred and seventh anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns was celebrated on Thursday night week by the Burns Club in New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.—These plasters have the compactness of kid leather and the flexibility of a silk glove. They have cured varicose veins and external aneurisms. For all affections of the chest, weight about the diaphragm or upper portion of the bowels, in colds and coughs, for injuries of the back, for all strains or bruises, for a weak back, for nervous pains of the bowels, and other nervous affections and cramps, for heart affections,—in all these cases they have to be used to be properly appreciated.

DR. I. T. HENDERSON'S LETTER.

Farnville, Louisiana, March 8, 1850.

DR. T. ALLCOCK,—Sir: I have been suffering under a severe attack of neuralgic disease of my bowels for years, with hypertrophy of the heart, and have tried everything known to the practice of medicine from the very best M. D's: but truth prompts me to say that your plasters have given me more permanent relief than anything I have used, and I believe will produce a perfect cure.

The counter-irritant effect of your plasters is produced in such a mild and gradual way, they so invigorate the circulation around the parts to which they are applied, and exert upon all nervous diseases such a great sedative influence, that I place them confidently at the head of every plaster now in use. Yours, truly,
I. T. HENDERSON, M. D.

CONQUER EARLY.—The tendency to grayness by promptly attacking the GREAT ENEMY to personal beauty, with the most popular article of the day, CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, which, like Sherman's Legion, "knows no such word as fail." Under its application the blacks come out brilliantly, and the browns of every shade appear. Manufactured by J. Christadoro, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.
Jan. 12, '66

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address
REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburgh, Kings Co., New York.
Jan. 5, '66—1y.

ITCH! ITCH! ITCH!—SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!—WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure the Itch in 48 hours. Also cures Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Chilblains, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Price 50 cents. For sale by all Druggists.

By sending 60 cents to WEEKS & POTTER, Sole Agents, 170 Washington street, Boston, Mass., it will be forwarded by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. Sept. 22—6m.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.—A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertisers experience, can do so by addressing
JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 13 Chambers St., New York.
Jan. 5, 66—1y.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN HORSE LINIMENT.—PINT BOTTLES AT ONE DOLLAR, for the cure of lameness, scratches, wind galls, sprains, bruises, cuts, colic, slipping stifle, over heating, sore throat, nail in the foot, etc. It is warranted cheaper and better than any other article ever offered to the public. Thousands of animals have been cured of the colic and over-heating by this Liniment; and hundreds that were crippled and lame have been restored to their former vigor. It is used by all the first horsemen throughout the States. Orders are constantly received from the Racing Stables of England for fresh supplies of this article. Over 2,500 testimonials have been received. Remember, $1 laid out in time may save the life of your horse. Sold by all druggists. Office 56 Cortlandt St. New York.
Jan. 12, '66—1m.

STRANGE, BUT TRUE.—Every young lady and gentleman in the United States can hear something very much to their advantage by return mail (free of charge,) by addressing the undersigned. Those having fears of being humbugged will oblige by not noticing this card. Others will please address their obedient servant,
THOS. F. CHAPMAN,
831 Broadway, New York.
Jan. 5, '66—1y.

CATARACT, 40 YEARS.—Mrs. Asheum from Bedford, Pa., stopping with her sister, Mrs. Williams, near the corner of Baldwin and Penn Streets, has had Cataract on both eyes over forty years, causing total blindness for the last 9 years. Lately Dr. Sterrett removed the cataract. She now sees to read without the aid of glasses.
Jan 12-3m

MARRIED.

COOK—WILHELM.—On the 18th inst., at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. C. H. Savage, Mr. Josiah Cook, of Wellersburg, Somerset county, and Miss Mattie Wilhelm, of New Bridgport, Bedford county.

DEREMER—BLAIR.—At the Lutheran parsonage, in Bedford, on the 25th inst., by Rev. A. Essick, Mr. Joseph G. Deremer and Miss Emma W. Blair, both of Cumberland Valley.

DIED.

DEFIBAUGH.—On the 23d of December, in Snake Spring township, Mr. John Defibaugh, aged 86 years, 1 month and 23 days.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL PROPERTY.—On Thursday, February 8th, at 10 o'clock, will be offered at public sale, before the Court House, in Cumberland, Maryland,

THE SEVERAL FARMS

into which the Estate known by the name of "*MEXICO*" is divided.

This property is too well known to require minute description. It lies six miles east of Cumberland, is divided by the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, and borders upon the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and Potomac river.

THE RIVERSIDE FARM
CONTAINS 580 ACRES,

more or less; four hundred of which is arable land, consisting of upper and lower bottom, eighty valuable timber, and the balance woodland, lying contiguous to the Virginia side of the river. It is improved by a

LARGE BRICK DWELLING

with suitable out-houses, a frame cottage and a large tobacco house, convertible into a barn and stabling.

The remaining THREE FARMS, bordering on the Canal and Railroad, contain severally 152, 150 and 172 ACRES, consisting of arable land and timber, distributed in suitable proportions to each.

The proximity to Cumberland, and the facilities of transportation afforded by the Canal and Railroad, give a high value to this property for grazing, grain or stock purposes.

Terms of sale—One-third cash, and the balance in notes, bearing interest, in one and two years, secured upon the property.

For further information, apply to JOSIAH H. GORDON, Esq., Cumberland, who has a plan of the property in his possession.
Cumberland, Jan 24, [Feb 2,] '66.

Notices, &c.

O YES! O YES!
WILLIAM DIBERT, AUCTIONEER.
The subscriber having taken out license as an auctioneer tenders his services to all his old friends. Persons desiring an auctioneer will find it advantageous to give him their patronage.
Post Office address, BEDFORD, Pa.
Jan 19, '66-3m WM. DIBERT.

AUCTIONEERING.—The undersigned, thankful for past favors, offers his services to the people of Cumberland Valley and Londonderry townships, to cry sales of real estate, personal property, &c. He will guarantee satisfaction to all who employ him.
Nov. 24, '65—6m* JOHN DICKEN.

NOTICE.—Having removed from Bedford county I left all my notes in the hands of S. Bender, Esq., at Bloody Run, for collection. All persons knowing themselves indebted to me by note will pay the same to him.
Jan 19, '66-6t P. G. MORGART.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY SELLING OFF AT COST. Cloaks, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Shawls, Hats, Bonnets, &c., &c.
☞ All who have accounts standing will please call and settle. [Dec 22, '65.

BEDFORD OIL COMPANY.—All persons who have subscribed to the BEDFORD COUNTY OIL COMPANY, are requested to pay their first instalment forthwith, to George W. Rupp, Treasurer. The Company are now ready to commence the work. JOHN McVICKER,
JOHN S. STUCKEY, Sec'y. President.
Dec 15, '65.

TANNERS, ATTENTION!—A new Tannery, in good order, containing one pool, three limes, three baits, five leaches, thirty-four lay-a-way vats, with the necessary number of handlers, in as good a location as can be found in Bedford county, for rent. For further information call at this office. Nov. 17, '65-tf

HOTEL FOR RENT.—The undersigned offer for rent their hotel, situated in the borough of Bloody Run, from the first of April next. The building contains twelve large rooms, including parlor and bar-room. There is stabling attached for fifty-five horses; a large yard in front of the hotel; making the best stand in Bloody Run. Also, eighty acres of land, in grass, in said borough. MARTHA L. TATE,
Jan 26-3t SAMUEL B. TATE.

OFFICE HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN R. R. CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9, 1866.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Mountain Rail Road & Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, the 6th day of February, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., when an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year. J. P. AERTSEN,
Jan 12, '66-4t Secretary.

Legal Notices.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Paul Rhodes, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, dec'd, have been granted to the subscribers.

All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement
GEORGE SMITH,
Dec 22, '65-6t* JACOB LAW, Adm'rs.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that Letters testamentary to the estate of Sarah Pierce, late of Union township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will please make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. MICHAEL WERTZ.
Dec. 15, '65—6t Executor.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary to the estate of Peter Wertz, late of Harrison township, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement. JOHN MOWER,
VAL. B. WERTZ,
Dec 15, '65—6t Executors.

ESTATE OF RICHARD W. JONES, DEC'D.—To the heirs and legal representatives of Richard W. Jones, late of Bedford county, dec'd.: Take notice that by virtue of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, and to me directed, I will hold an inquest to make partition and valuation of the real estate of said deceased, which is situate in South Woodberry township, on the premises, on the 26th day of January, 1866, when and where you can attend if you see proper.
JOHN ALDSTADT,
Bedford, Jan. 5, '66—4t Sheriff

ESTATE OF GEORGE MILLER, dec'd.—To the heirs and legal representatives of George Miller, late of Bedford county, dec'd. Take notice, that by virtue of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county and to me directed, I will hold an inquest to make partition and valuation of the real estate of said deceased, which is situated in Cumberland Valley township, on the premises, on the 2d day of February, 1866, when and where you can attend if you see proper.
Jan 12, '66-4t JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Legal Notices.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—*To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:* KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the 16th District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein, and the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JAMES BURNS and WILLIAM G. EICHOLTZ, Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you, are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other Remembrances, before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, *on the 2d Monday of February, (being the 12th day,)* 1866, *at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day*, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

Given under my hand, at Bedford, on the 12th of January, in the year of our Lord, 1866.
JOHN ALDSTADT,
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Sheriff.
Bedford, Jan. 12, 1866.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS drawn for February Term, 2d Monday, 12th day, A. D. 1866:

John E. Satterfield, Foreman, R L Replogle, David Fluck, James McFerran, John R Jordan, Lewis A May, Edwin Wright, Leonard Bittner, J A J Pearson, Francis Beard, Alvy Boylan, Jacob Anderson, Joseph Taylor, Josiah Elder, Westley Bennett, John L Grove, John Fletcher (of B.) David Mann, Abraham Herman, Josiah Ott, Horatio J Means, Tilman Northcraft, John G Hartley, Alexander W Shoemaker. Jan 19, '66

LIST OF PETIT JURORS drawn for February Term, 12th day, 1866:

M L Hetrick, Jacob Deremer, Bostian Kegg, Peter Imler, John A Gump, Asa S Stuckey, George Smith, Wilson Sparks, Thomas Spear, Peter Clingerman, Isaac B Mock, Eben Pennell, Robert Deremer, Alex J Price, Lemuel Evans, Peter Koons, Thomas Way, Henry Fluck, Michael H Diehl, Joseph H Griffith, Michael Holderbaum, C B Kochendarfer, William Gillespie, George Zimmers of A, Peter Arnold, James Allison, Henry H. Fisher, Solomon Shrader, Stephen G Wright, A J Woodcock, A J Snively, William Lashley, Henry Gates, Adam Weaverling, Alex Ritchey, Hosea Hudson, Duncan McVicker, John Boyer.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 20th day of December, A. D. 1865.
ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Attest— Jury Commissioners.
JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk. Jan. 19, '66

LIST OF JURORS for Special Term, 3d Monday, 19th day, of February A. D. 1866.

Samuel Dubbs, Dan'l Longenecker, Philip Berkstresser, Tobias Boor, William F Woy, Jesse Geller, Andrew Crisman, David Dickey, Grundy F Ake, Frank Growden, Geo W Williams, Lewis B Waltz, James T Mattingly, J H Wilkinson, William Boor, Daniel Walter, Richard E McMullen, Jacob L Albright, William Young, Jacob Roads, John S King, W W Shuck, Christopher Osborn, William S Elder, David Foor, John Filler, Jere Thompson, Thomas Johnson, Jacob S Brown, Jeremiah E Black, John W Crisman, B R Ashcom, Levi Biddle, James M Snowden, John Amos, sr, Jacob Pee, Isaac Mengel, James Barefoot.

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 20th day of December, A. D. 1865.
ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Attest— Jury Commissioners.
JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk. Jan 19, '66

LIST OF CAUSES, put down for trial at February Term, (12th day) 1866:

Wm Fahner	vs Wm Overocker
Margaret Drhew	" Patrick Drhew
Plummer & Gates	" Wm Karns
Theodore Kinton	" Joseph Mortimore et al
F D Beegle	" Wertz & Feather
Daniel Armel	" John C Riffle
Bloody Run School dis	" West Prov. School dis.
Mary Etta Smith	" George White et al
Samuel Vondersmith	" Wm. Lyon, Esq.
James Foley	" J V Besser
John Black & Co.	" Catharine Tricker
County of Bedford	" Durborrow & Johnson

Jan 19, '66 O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

LIST OF CAUSES, put down for Special Court to be held at Bedford in and for the county of Bedford, in which Hon. ALEX. KING, President Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial District, has been heretofore concerned as counsel. To be tried by the Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR, at Bedford, commencing on Monday, February 19, 1866:

Joseph Barley	vs Jackson Stuckey
Simon Walter	" McCormick & Hissel
Thos B Keating	" Bedford Railroad Co
Sarah Fisher,	" David Karns
J M Reynolds	" Adam Carn
Hetty Miller	" Samuel Smith
Fluck & Evans	" Dr Asa Duval et al
Jacob Oster	" Henderson & Sleek
Benj R Henderson	" Jacob Oster
Samuel Clark	" Mary Gordon's adm'r
Hunt & B. T. R. R. Co.	" Wm T Daugherty
Same	" Samuel Carn's adm'r
Same	" James A Anderson, Esq.
Same	" John G Clark
Same	" John W. Crisman
Same	" Wm Dunkle
Same	" Thomas Knox
Same	" Hiram Lentz
Same	" John Stone

Jan 12, '66-6t O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

PETITIONS FOR TAVERN LICENSE.—Notice is hereby given, that the following persons have filed their applications for tavern license, and that said applications will be presented to the next Court of Quarter Sessions to be held at Bedford, on the 12th day of February, next, for allowance:

Isaac Mengel,	Bedford borough.
James L. Prince,	Saxton,
Jacob L. & D. Weaverling,	Bloody Run borough.
Josiah Ritchey,	Near Pattonsville.
Samuel R. Bottomfield,	Bloody Run,
D. & M. Ott,	Bloody Run,
William M. Pearson,	Woodberry,
Abel Dull,	Juniata township,
A. J. Pennell,	Rainsburg.

Jan 19, '66 O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 13th day of February, next at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

1 The final account of Adam Weaverling, adm'r of the estate of Jacob Weaverling, late of West Providence township, dec'd.

2 The account of Levi Hardinger, administrator of Jonathan C Dicken, dec'd, who was executor of the last will, &c., of David Dicken, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd.

3 The account of Jeremiah Baughman, adm'r of the estate of Jonathan Snider, late of the United States army, dec'd.

4 The account of Frederick Mowry, adm'r of the estate of Henry Mowry, late of Juniata township, deceased.

5 The account of Adriel Koontz, adm'r of the estate of Charles Koontz, late of Bedford township, deceased.

6 The account of James Sill, adm'r of the estate of Peter Berkhimer, late of St Clair township, deceased.

7 The account of J. B. Cessna, Esq., adm'r of the estate of Jacob H. Orris, late of Bedford township, deceased.

8 The account of Andrew B. Snowberger, adm'r of the estate of Polly Replogle, late of South Woodberry township, deceased.

9 The account of John Zook, Esq., adm'r with the will annexed of Maria Zook, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd.

10 The account of Edmund S. Blackburn, adm'r with the will annexed of Joseph O. Blackburn, late of Napier township, dec'd.

11 The account of Jacob Fritz, adm'r of the estate of Matilda Fritz, late of Juniata township, deceased.

12 The final account of John S. Grove, adm'r of the estate of Isaac Grove, late of Monroe township, deceased.

13 The account of Wm. S. Elder, one of the administrators of Robert Elder, dec'd., who was guardian of Charles and Matilda Nicodemus, minor children of John A. Nicodemus, dec'd.

14 The account of Thomas Jamison, ad

Dry-Goods, Groceries, &c.

THE WAR IS OVER,
BUT
P. A. REED
still carries on the campaign against high prices!

For this purpose he has just laid in a large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

Come and see our splenhid assortment of

Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Satinetts,
Vestings, &c.

The fair sex are respectfully invited to examine our extensive stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

Such as All Wool Delaines,
French Merinoes,
Coburg Cloths,
Alpacas,
Cloaking Cloths,
&c., &c., &c.

Gentlemen, call and take a look at our

Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Ready-made Clothing,
etc., etc., etc., etc.

We also keep constantly on hand the best groceries in the market:

Coffees, Teas,
Sugars, Syrups,
Table Salt,
and Spices of all kinds.

Also, varieties of every description, the best Tobacco, Mishler's Bitters, and every thing usually kept in the Bedford stores. Give us a call, and satisfy your taste and judgment before buying.

Oct. 27, '65.

FALL--1865.—The undersigned have just received a very large and elegant assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

suitable for the approaching season. Having purchased our entire stock for CASH, we are enabled to offer our friends and customers many

REAL BARGAINS.

To be convinced of what we here assert, please call and examine the best stock we have ever had the pleasure of offering to buyers.

TERMS—CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

☞Where credit is extended, in all cases, after six months, INTEREST will be added thereto.

Sept. 29, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

DRESS GOODS.—Two hundred pieces LADIES DRESS GOODS.

FRENCH MERINOES, all colors.
ALL WOOL DELAINES, " "
ALL WOOL REPS, " "
ALL WOOL PLAIDS, " "
BOMBAZINES, ALPACAS, MOHAIRS. CASHMERES, POPLINS, &c., &c.,

embracing the newest and most elegant styles we have yet offered for sale in Bedford,

Sept. 29, A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SHAWLS.—Waterloo, Highland *PLAID, LONG AND SQUARE BLACK WOOL and THIBET SHAWLS.*

Also, the new *ZEPHYR SHAWLS!*

Cheap at CRAMER'S.

Sept, 29.

SUNDRIES.—Extra No. 1 Mackerel and Shad—superior quality Syrups, Sugars, Tea, Tobacco, &c., &c., cheap at

Sep. 29. CRAMER'S.

BOOTS & SHOES.—Great supply of *BOOTS* and *SHOES*, of the very best quality, just opened at CRAMER'S.

Sept. 23.

CLOTHING.—Overcoats, Dress and *SACK COATS. PANTS AND VESTS.*

Also—Gents French Flannel Travelling Shirts, for sale by A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Sept. 29.

CARPETINGS.—All Wool Rag, LIST, HEMP, and VENITIAN CARPETINGS. Also 3, 4, 5, 6 and 3-4 FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, *of extra quality*, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Sept. 29.

NEW GOODS.—A new and full supply of all kinds of fall and winter goods just received and for sale cheap at

Oct. 20, '65. J. M. SHOEMAKER'S Store.

NINETY Sacks of Ground Alum Salt just received and for sale cheap at

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

A LARGE assortment of Men's and Boy's Clothing at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

IF you want a cheap hat call at

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

A NEW supply of Coffee, Sugar, Syrup N. O. and Sugar House Molasses Spices &c., just received at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

A LARGE assortment of French Merinoes, Coburgs, Thibet Cloths, Alpaccas Calicoes, Muslin, all wool delains &c., just received at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES all sizes and prices at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

A LARGE assortment of all kinds of goods as usually kept in Country stores for sale cheap at J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

BUCKETS, Brooms, and Tubs, just received and for sale at

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

Cheap corner No 1 Anderson's Row.

Oct. 20. 1865.

LADIES' Cloaking Cloth, Shawls, Coats for sale cheap at

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT JUST OCCURRED!

By accident, DEFIBAUGH & FISHER have opened a large stock of DRY GOODS, at A. L. Defibaugh's old stand, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots & Shoes of the best make,
Queensware,
Drugs and Spices

in variety, which they will sell CHEAP FOR CASH. Their motto is "small profits and quick sales!" Don't forget to call and see for yourselves. We are thankful for past favors, and hope a continuance in the future.

DEFIBAUGH & FISHER.

Jan. 5, '66—3m.

RICHARD LEO,

Manufacturer of

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.,

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet making business, will make to order and keep on hand everything in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASHSTANDS, &C., &C.,

will be furhished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work. Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

July 10, 1863.—tf RICHARD LEO.

A RARE CHANCE IS OFFERED ALL PERSONS

To display their Goods;
To sell their Goods:
To gather information;
To make known their wants;
&c., &c. &c. &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

by advertising in the columns of THE GAZETTE.

MAMMOTH SALE BILLS, printed at short notice. Large Bills make large sales. We know it to be so. TRY IT! It will much more than pay the *extra expense* of printing. Call at THE GAZETTE JOB OFFICE.

FARMERS will find the best of machines, at *Factory Prices*, by ordering from Hartley. Also, the best Shovels, Forks, Traces, Chains, Axes, Whips, &c. Harness and Lubric Oils. Wheel Grease, &c., at HARTLEY'S. [Nov10

EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at low rates at THE BEDFORD GAZETTE office. Call and leave your orders.

TERMS for every description of Job PRINTING CASH! for the reason that for every article *we* use, we must pay cash; and the cash system will enable us to do our work as low as it can be done in the cities.

Miscellaneous.

1865! 1866! 1867!

GOLD! | SILVER!

1 to 75,000!!

MANUFACTURERS AGENTS!!

OUR NEW MODE.

ONE OF OUR GOLD OR SILVER WATCHES, OR SILVER TEA SETS FOR $2, AS BELOW STATED.

Our articles consist of PIANOS, for which we will give $800 cash, if preferred.

MELODEONS,	"	150	"
SEWING MACHINES,	"	40	"
GOLD WATCHES,	"	150	"
PHOTOGR'H ALBUMS	"	20	"
"	"	10	"
"	"	5	"
SILVER TEA SETS,	"	40	"
" " SPOONS,	"	15	"
" TABLE "	"	18	"
" " FORKS,	"	18	"
" LADLES,	"	13	"
" WAITERS,	"	18	"
" CASTORS,	"	15	"
" PITCHERS & URNS,	"	20	"

And other valuable fancy Jewelry, Toilet and Work boxes, and articles.

One of our tea sets or one piece of our Gold or Silver ware is worth a bushel of the cheap dollar Jewelry!!

We have adopted the following mode of

DISTRIBUTION

by sale of 75,000 articles of value!

OUR NEW MODE!!

The articles of goods are numbered from 1 up to 75 000! 37,500 consisting of Pianos, Melodeons, Gold and Silver Watches, Sewing Machines, Tea and Table Sets, Solid Silver Tea and Table Spoons and Forks, etc., etc.; and the other 37,500 articles of valuable Jewelry, Work and Toilet cases, Photograph Albums, Open face Silver Watches, and fancy articles in great variety. 75,000 notices numbered from 1 to 75,000 are printed and put into sealed envelopes and well mixed, and one of these is taken out and sent to the person sending us 25 cents to cover expense of postage, correspondence, etc., and the article or goods corresponding with the number on the notice will be sent to the holder of the same immediately (if he desires to purchase the article) on the receipt of *two dollars*. For instance:—If the number on the notice sent to you should be 500, and a Piano, or Diamond Set or Gold Watch should be numbered 500 it will be sent to you for $2, and so on for every article in our list of 75,000 articles.

☞*After receiving the Article, if it does not please you, you can return it, and your money SHALL BE REFUNDED.*

Twenty-five cents must be sent to pay expense of postage, correspondence, etc., on one notice.

Remember, that whatever article corresponds with the number on your notice, you can have it by paying TWO DOLLARS for it, whether it be worth $100 or $800. And it is for our interest to deal fairly, and send out our fine articles, as it gives confidence to the public, and thereby increases our sales.

TRY OUR NEW MODE!

Upon receipt of 25 cents, which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we send one notice.

Upon receipt of $1 which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we send six notices.

Upon receipt of $5 which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we send 40 notices, and a fine present, valued at not less than $15, as a sample of our goods.

Upon receipt of $18, which pays for correspondence, postage, etc., we will send 150 notices, and a SOLID SILVER WATCH, by return mail.

AGENTS WANTED. Send for our circular!

Agents allowed a large Cash Commission, by which they can make $25 weekly.

Address plainly,
REED & BROTHER,
Box, 5138,
Salesroom, 34 Liberty St. New York City, N.Y.

Oct. 27, '65—3m

MEXICO! MEXICO!!

$30,000,0000 LOAN

OF THE

REPUBLIC OF MEXICO.

Twenty year Coupon Bonds, in sums of $50, $100, $500, and $1000.

INTEREST SEVEN PER CENT., PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Principal and Interest payable in GOLD.

$160,000,000 to be sold at SIXTY CENTS on the DOLLAR,

in U. S. Currency, thus yielding an interest of 12 per cent. in Gold, or 17 per cent. in Currency, at the present rate of premium on gold.

THE FIRST YEAR'S INTEREST ALREADY PROVIDED.

The most desirable investment ever offered

Immense tracts of Mining and Agricultural Lands, sixty per cent. of Port Dues, Imposts, and Taxes, in the States of Tamaulipas and San Louis Potosi; and the plighted faith of the said States and the General Government are all pledged for the redemption of these Bonds and payment of interest.

THE SECURITY IS AMPLE.

$30 U. S. Cur. will buy at 7 per ct. Gold Bond of $50
$60 " " " " $100
$300 " " " " $500
$600 " " " " $1,000

LET EVERY LOVER OF REPUBLICAN INSTITUTIONS BUY AT LEAST ONE BOND.

Circulars forwarded and subscriptions received by JOHN W. CORLIES & CO., and J. N. TIFFT, Financial Agent of the Republic of Mexico, 57 Broadway, N. Y.

☞Subscriptions also received by Banks and Bankers generally throughout the United States.

Nov. 10, '65—3m.

$1,500 PER YEAR! We want agents every where to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years.—Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap machines are *infringements*, and the *seller* or *user* are *liable to arrest, fine, and imprisonment*. Circulars *free*. Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, or at No. 823 Broadway, New York; No. 236 Carter St., Philadelphia, Pa.; No. 14 Lombard's Block Chicago, Ill.; No 170 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio; or No. 8 Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y. [Dec. 22, '65—1y

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$90 A MONTH! Agents wanted for *six entirely new articles*, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Maine. [Dec. 22, '65—1y

---

MANHOOD: How Lost, How Restored. Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance.

☞Price, in a sealed envelope, only 6 cents.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife—pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, *post-paid*, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Address the publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post Office box 4,586.

Nov. 17, '65—1y.

PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the

ERIE PUMP—

certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate

Persons in need of a GOOD PUMP, will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg

Aug. 1, '65—1y

PRINTERS' INK has made many a business man rich. We ask you to try it in the columns of THE GAZETTE

Publications.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.—New Volume begins January, 1866.

The ECLECTIC MAGAZINE is, as its name indicates, a *selection* from other magazines and periodicals. These selections are carefully made each month, from the entire range of foreign Periodicals. In this respect it is *entirely unlike other monthlies*, and has no rival. The following are some of the works from which selections are made:—

London Quarterly,	Revue de deux Mondes,
British Quarterly,	London Society,
North British Review,	Bentley's Miscellany,
Pop. Science Review,	Cornhill Magazine,
Saturday Review,	Fraser's Magazine,
Leisure Hour,	Temple Bar,
Westminster Review,	Chambers' Journal,
Dub. University Magazine,	Edinburg Review,
Art Journal,	London National Rev.

We have also arranged to secure choice selections from the FRENCH, GERMAN AND OTHER CONTINENTAL PERIODICALS, translated especially for the ECLECTIC, and it is hoped this new feature will add greatly to the variety and value of the work.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

Each number is embellished with one or more *Fine Steel Engravings*—portraits of eminent men or illustrative of important events.

Volumes commence in January and July of each year; subscriptions can commence with any month.

TERMS: $5 per year; Single numbers, 50 cents. Five copies, $20.

The Trade, Clergymen, Teachers and Clubs supplied on favorable terms. Address,

W. H. BIDWELL,
Dec 22 5 Beekman St., New York.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

The London Quarterly Review (*Conservative*)
The Edinburg Review (*Whig.*)
The Westminster Review (*Radical.*)
The North British Review (*Free Church.*) And Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (*Tory.*)

TERMS FOR 1866.	per an.
For any of the Reviews	$4 00
For any two of the Reviews	7 00
For any three of the Reviews	10.00
For all four of the Reviews	12.00
For Blackwood's Magazine	4.00
For Blackwood and one Review	7.00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews	10.00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews	13.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	15.00

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our late *Civil War*, and though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and party.

Premiums to New Subscribers.

New Subscribers to any two of the above periodicals for 1866 will be entitled to receive, gratis, any *one* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865. New Subscribers to all five of the Periodeals for 1866, will receive gratis, any *two* of the "*Four Reviews*" for 1865.

Subscribers may also obtain back numbers at the following reduced rates, viz:

Blackwood from September, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, at the rate of $2.50 a year.

The *North British* from January, 1863, to December, 1865, inclusive; the *Edinburgh* and the *Westminster* from April, 1864, to December, 1865, inclusive, and the *London Quarterly* for the year 1865, at the rate of $1.50 a year for each or any Review.

☞A few copies yet remain of *all the Four Reviews* for 1863 at $4.00 a *set*, or $1.50 for any one. LEONARD SCOTT & Co.,
Publishers, 38 Walker Street, N. Y.

ENLARGEMENT!

The only Democratic Magazine published in the United States.

PROSPECTUS OF VOL. IV.—1866.

THE OLD GUARD,
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE,
DEVOTED TO
Literature, Science and Art, and the Political Principles of 1776 and 1787.

C. CHAUNCEY BURR, EDITOR.

JANUARY NUMBER READY DEC. 16.

CONTENTS:

STEEL PLATE PORTRAIT OF GEN. R. E. LEE.
THE SCIENCE OF PUBLIC OPINION,
PEN PICTURES OF PURITANISM,
DUCHOMMAR AND MORNA.—(Poetry.)
A NATIONAL "EVIL" THAT IS A NATIONAL BLESSING,
SOME FACTS ABOUT SOUTHERN AGGRESSIONS,
POPE AND COLERIDGE,
CHILDHOOD IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND,
THE EXCELLENCE OF IMPUDENCE,
HOW THE WORLD TREATS ITS THINKERS,
WHAT THE SHADOW SAID TO THE DREAMER.
THE CRIME OF WAR—(Poetry.)
EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S BOOK.
FAREWELL—(Poetry.)
SHOOTING AN ANGEL—(A Romance.)
ZULU LAND—with illustrations
GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE,
NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS,
EDITOR'S TABLE.

Terms:—One copy, one year, $3 00
Two copies " 5 00
Five copies, " 12 00
Ten copies, " 20 00
Twenty copies, one year, and one to getter up of the club, 40 00

A MAGNIFICENT PREMIUM.

We will send per express, carefully boxed, a *Grover & Baker Sewing Machine*, to any one who will send us, *on or before Feb. 1st*, 1866, THIRTY SUBSCRIBERS TO THE OLD GUARD, at $3.00 each. The regular manufacturer's price is $55. No such an opportunity to circulate a superior *Family Magazine*, and secure a first-class *Family Sewing Machine*, was ever offered.

We shall commence in the January number for 1866 a series of Steel Plate Portraits, with Sketches of the most distinguished Southern Generals, beginning with Gen. Robert E. Lee. Among those given will be Generals Stonewall Jackson J. E. Johnston, Beauregard, A. P. Hill, Price, Wade Hampton, etc., etc. These Portraits and Sketches alone will be worth the price of the Magazine.

Subscriptions may commence with any number. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the January number, the first one of the volume, and back numbers will be sent accordingly.

The Magazine is always stopped when the term of subscription expires. It is not necessary to give notice of discontinuance.

AGENTS WANTED all over the United States to circulate *The Old Guard*. For terms, address publishers.

Single copies, 25 cts. Specimen copies sent *free* to all desiring to get up clubs

All letters should be addressed as follows:

VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO,
No. 162 Nassau St., New York.

All persons whose subscriptions expire with the December number, and who intend to renew for the next year, are particularly requested to do so at once, in order that their names may not be removed from the lists. This will insure promptness in the reception of the January number. In remitting please state the fact that the subscription is a renewal.

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865--6.

THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE IN

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

This invention consists of DUPLEX (or two) ELLIPTIC PURE REFINED STEEL SPRINGS, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable spring ever used. They seldom bend, or break, like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 2 ply double twisted thread, and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every skirt are also double steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, &c., &c., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant corded tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest most desirable, comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

WESTS', BRADLEY & CAREY, Proprietors of the Invention, and sole MANUFACTURERS, 97 CHAMBERS, and 79 & 81 READE STREETS, New York.

For sale in all first class stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies.

☞Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt. A. & C.

Nov. 10, '65—3m

Boots, Shoes and Varieties.

THE GREAT *VARIETY STORE!*

ANDERSON'S ROW.

H. F. IRVINE,

REGULATOR OF PRICES IN BEDFORD.

Having purchased the establishment of Joseph Alsip, Jr., and added a fresh supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest. Call and see my fine assortment of

QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, &c.

Also, my large stock of

HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
NECK-TIES,
COLLARS, &c.

Also, my articles in the Stationery line, such as

Pencils, Steel-Pens, Penholders, &c.

Also, my VARIETIES, such as

Spices of all kinds,

Table Salt, Essence of Coffee, Hambleton's Hair Stain, etc. In the BOOT and SHOE line, I keep every thing calculated for man, woman or child; BOOTS of all kinds; SHOES of every description; GAITERS of all styles in the market.

CALL AND SEE MY GOODS,
and examine for yourselves!

No trouble to show goods. My prices will suit the times and the pockets of purchasers.

N. B. Orders from country merchants promptly filled at small advance upon city prices.

☞I am also agent for the New England Family Sewing Machine, which should be in every family. An entire machine for the little sum of $20.00. Call and hand in your orders soon.

Oct. 20, '65. H. F. IRVINE.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL.—The subscriber would most respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Bedford and vicinity, that he has again just returned from Philadelphia, with a well selected assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses and Children's

Boots,
Shoes,
Gaiters,
and Balmorals,

of various descriptions, to which he respectfully invites their attention.

FOR GENTLEMEN, BOYS AND YOUTHS, he has every thing in their line, together with a stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, consisting of collars (all styles), scarfs, scarf-pins, neck-ties, butterflies, suspenders, handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

Also, the best brands TOBACCO AND CIGARS, all of which will be sold at a very small advance to CASH AND SHORT-TIME BUYERS.

As heretofore stated, we do not boast that ours is the *largest, cheapest, and best* assortment of Boots and Shoes ever brought to Bedford, but we have bought according to our means, feeling assured that the best and decidedly the *most lasting* advertisement, is a trial of the goods. But whilst there may be *larger*, we feel confident that there is none *better*.

Having been in the shoe business all our life, we feel satisfied that we fully understand our business, and have purchased our goods accordingly. We have on hand a nice stock of plain and fine

STATIONERY,

to which we invite attention.

Repairing done with neatness and despatch, and all rips of our own goods sewed free of charge.

☞Please remember! *All rips sewed or pegged free of charge.*

TO THE LADIES.

We take pleasure in saying that we have an excellent stock of J. L. RITTER'S PHILADELPHIA MADE SHOES AND GAITERS, which we will guarantee to wear as *LONG* as any other make; and neatly repaired when necessary. We still have a separate apartment for their accommodation, have a lady to wait upon them, and will be most happy to have them give us a call

☞Don't forget the place, *Shaffer's Building, Juliana Street*, a few doors South of the Washington Hotel. J. HENRY HUTTON.

October 20, '65.

Philadelphia Trade.

FURS! FURS! FURS!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS,
CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA.

Have now open their large and splendid stock of LADIES' FUR CAPES,
COLLARS,
MUFFS,
CUFFS,
GLOVES,
AND HOODS

Also the finest assortment of FANCY FUR ROBES. CAPS. MUFFLERS, and GLOVES ever before offered by them, all of which are warranted to be as represented. SHIPPING FURS BOUGHT.

Oct 20, '65.—4m.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,
Successors to
MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.
TOBACCO SNUFF AND SEGAR
MANUFACTORY

No. 313 North Third Street, Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGLEMAN.

March 25, 1864.

Hotels.

BEDFORD HOTEL.—The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Jan. 15, '64

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April 15, '64.

UNION HOTEL,

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA:

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms.

May 9, '62.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

WM. C. McNULTY, Proprietor.

Terms moderate to suit the times.

April 28, '65—1y.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, one door west of W. Lewis' Book Store, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and GAEHLE'S Piano Manufacturing Company's PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO'S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c., &c.

SHEET MUSIC—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have them sent by mail, at publisher's prices.

☞Pianos and Organs warranted for *five years*. Those wishing to buy any of the above Articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of instruments sent promptly upon application with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
One door west of Lewis' Book Store.

Dr. C. N. Hickok, Agent, Bedford, P.

Dec. 1, '65—1y

THE Local circulation of the BEDFORD GAZETTE is larger than that of any other paper in this section of country, and therefore offers the greatest inducements to business men to advertise in its columns.

Job Printing.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

POWER PRESS

PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

BEDFORD, PA.

MEYERS & MENGEL

PROPRIETORS.

Having recently made additional improvements to our office, we are prepared to execute all orders for

PLAIN AND FANCY

JOB PRINTING,

With dispatch and in the most

SUPERIOR STYLE.

CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CHECKS,
CERTIFICATES,
BLANKS,
DEEDS,
REGISTERS,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS,
HEADINGS,
ENVELOPES,
SHOWBILLS,
HANDBILLS,
INVITATIONS,
LABELS, &c. &c.

Our facilities for printing

POSTERS, PROGRAMMES, &c.,

FOR

CONCERTS AND EXHIBITIONS,

ARE UNSURPASSED.

"PUBLIC SALE" BILLS

Printed at short notice.

We can insure complete satisfaction as to time and price.

All Work Executed Promptly.

Medical.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

The only known remedy for

DIABETES.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, STRANGURY OR PAINFUL URINATING.

For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Helmbold's Buchu will relieve you.

PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS

PLEASE NOTICE.

I make no secret of ingredients Helmbold's Extract Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, prepared in *vacuo* and according to rules of

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.

These ingredients are known as the most valuable Diuretics afforded.

A DIURETIC

Is that which acts upon the kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

ACTS GENTLY,

Is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

FOR THE SATISFACTION OF ALL,

See Medical Properties contained in Dispensatory of the U. S., of which the following is a correct copy:

"BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Diseases of the Prostrate, and Retention or the Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION,

See Professor Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See Remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, of Philadelphia.

See any and all Standard Work on Medicine.

FROM THE
LARGEST
MANUFACTURING CHEMIST
IN THE WORLD.

I am acquainted with H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WM. WEIGHTMAN,
(Firm of Powers & Weightman,)
Manufacturing Chemists,
Ninth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia.

[*From the Philad'a Evening Bulletin, Mar.*, 10.]

We are gratified to hear of the continued success, in New York, of our townsman, Mr. H. T. Helmbold, Druggist. His store, next to the Metropolitan Hotel, is 28 feet front, 230 feet deep, and five stories in height. It is certainly a grand establishment, and speaks favorably of the merit of his articles. He retains his Office and Laboratory in this city, which are also model establishments of their class.

The proprietor has been induced to make this statement from the fact that his remedies, although advertised, are

GENUINE PREPARATIONS,

And, knowing that the intelligent refrain from using any thing pertaining to Quackery, or the Patent Medicine order—most of which are prepared by self-styled Doctors, who are too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less competent to prepare pharmaceutical preparations.

THESE PARTIES RESORT

to various means of effecting sales, such as copying parts of advertisements of popular remedies, and finishing with certificates.

The Science of Mddicine stands SIMPLE, PURE, and MAJESTIC,—having Fact for its Basis, Induction for its Pillar, Truth alone for its Capital.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

Health is most important; and the afflicted should not use an advertised remedy, unless its contents or ingredients are known to others besides the manufacturer, or until they are satisfied of the qualifications of the party so offering.

HELMBOLD'S

Genuine Preparations.

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,
AND IMPROVED ROSE WATER.

Established upwards of 16 years.

Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse 594 *Broadway, New York*;

And HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, 104 *South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.*

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Oct. 20,'65.-1y.

Medical.

SHRINERS BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

This is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted entirely upon its doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is Purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves, aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the

DISEASED LUNGS,

thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time.—Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 50 cts. per bottle.

Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry, Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

August 11, 1865—1y.

Use Shriner's Balsamic Cough Syrup, and Save your Children. No child need die of Croup if this Syrup is used in time.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

Since the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense.—To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

IT IS ENTIRELY VEGETABLE---PERFECTLY SAFE AND HARMLESS.

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

***Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. August 11, 1855—1y.

Shriner's Indian Vermifuge, to destroy Worms, is entirely Vegtable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless.

FOUTZ'S MIXTURE.

Is a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeny, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddles or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it